The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 1. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

THE LEGISLATURE

Members of Both Houses and Their Party.

THEIR PLACES OF ABODE

The General Assembly convened at Dover Tuesday, January, the second. The members met there New Year's Day and caucus in the evening for organization. The following is a list of both Houses and their addresses:

State Senate

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

First District—James B. Hickman, R. 2600 W. 19th St., Wilmington.

Second District—Thomas F. Gormley, D., 219 N. Rodney St., Wilmington.

Third District—Thomas S. Webb, R., Centreville.

Fourth District—John M. Walker, R., Hockessin.

Fifth District—Harvey Hoffecker, R, Newark.

Sixth District—Frank R. Pool, R., McDonough.

Seventh District—Edward Hart, D., Townsend.

KENT COUNTY

First District—Charles M. Wharton Dover.

Second District—Robert H. Hollett, D., Clayton.

Third District—John A. Barnard, R., Wyoming.

Fourth District—Charles D. Murphy, D., Harrington.

Fifth District—Joseph Frazier, R., Frederica.

SUSSEX COUNTY

First District—Oliver A. Newton, R., Bridgeville.

Second District—Edward B. Brown, R., Seaford.

Third District—Charles W. Mitchell, D., Millsboro.

Fourth District—Ira L. Long, R. Selbyville.

Fifth District—Harlan M. Joseph, D. Midway.

House of Representatives

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

First District—Walter Rash, R., 504 S. Claymont St., Wilmington.

Second District—Andrew J. Cross, R., 603 Vandever Ave, Wilmington.

Third District—Henry C. Downward, R, Pennsylvania Ave. and Franklin St., Wilmington.

Fourth District—John Edward McNabb, D., 723 West 4th St., Wilmington.

Fifth District—Wm. M. Connelly, D., 1404 Lancaster Ave., Wilmington.

Sixth District—George W. Webster, R., Wilmington, R. F. D. No. 2.

Seventh District—Willard S. Gregg, R., Wilmington, Route A.

Eighth District—R. G. Buckingham, R., Newark.

Ninth District—W. Tuxton Boyce, D., Stanton.

Tenth District—Harry P. Ahern, R., New Castle.

Eleventh District—Thomas J. Green, D, Glasgow.

Twelfth District—J. Griffith Ellison, D., Kirkwood.

Thirteenth District—Martin B. Burris, R., Middletown.

Fourteenth District—Joseph C. Hutchinson, R, Townsend.

Fifteenth District—William L. Collins, D., Townsend, R F. D.

KENT COUNTY

First District—Harvey P. Hall, D., Smyrna.

Second District—John W. Tarburton, D., Leipsic, R. F. D., Dover.

Third District—Daniel F. Loose, D., Cheswold.

Fourth District—Edward C. Daly, D., Hartly.

Fifth District—Edward L. Jones, D., Dover.

Sixth District—Cooper Gruwell, D., Felton.

Seventh District—George B. Kersey, R, Viola.

Eighth District—John W. Killen, D., Harrington.

Tenth District—Albert B. Peet, R., Milford.

SUSSEX COUNTY

First District—John Prettyman, R, Ellendale.

Second District—Coulter Messick, R, Bridgeville.

Third District—Edwin H. Tindall, D., Georgetown.

Fourth District—James T. Chipman D., Laurel.

Fifth District—Samuel N. Culver, D., Delmar.

Sixth District—Silas J. Lewis, R., Frankford.

Seventh District—David C. Hall, R, Ocean View.

Eighth District—George D. Marvel, D., Lewes.

Ninth District—Thos. J. Pritchett, Jr., Redden.

Tenth District—William H. Welch, D., Milton.

Election of Officers

At the meeting of Damon Lodge, K. of P., No. 12, Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: C. C., John E. Ginn; V. C., John E. Smith; Prelate, Minors Banning; M. W., Joseph R. Heldmyer; K. R & S. Joseph C. Jolls; M. of F., John C. Burton; M. of Ex., Roe S. Redgrave; M. at A., George N. Dickinson; I. G., John M. Wood; O. G., Benjamin C. Denny; Trustee, William E. Dixon.

WANTED TO SEE TOWNSEND

Owing to the extra amount of travel over the Delaware road, Saturday, incident to the return home of holiday visitors, all trains were finding it rather difficult to maintain their usual schedules, and train crews were doing all in their power to save every minute possible. When the afternoon train pulled out from Townsend and the busy conductor was passing through the car, gathering up tickets, an old lady pulled his coat and asked; 'Have we reached Townsend?" "Gracious, yes," replied the conducton, reaching for the signal rope. The train came to a sudden stop and was then backed up to the station When the train reached the platform, the conductor, with a "Please, hurry, madam," seized the old lady's grip and started for the door. The old lady gazed at him in astonishment a moment, and replied: "I don't want to get out. I know a lady that lives here and I wanted to see what the town looked like." Amid a burst of laughter, and a "Lord bless the woman" from the conductor, the grip was returned and the train again started on its way.

SHOWER FOR BRIDE-ELECT

Mr. and Mrs James E. Woodall, Jr., of Georgetown, Md., and her sister, Miss Charlotte Peverley, entertained a number of friends Thursday afternoon of last week at the home of their parents, Mr and Mrs. George V Peverley. The affair was a surprise shower given for Miss Eliza Cochran Green, in honor of her approaching marriage to Mr. Richard Seymour Rodney, of New Castle, which will take place on January twentieth. Those present included Mrs. George V. Peverley, Mrs. Lucy Green, Mrs. J. E Woodall, Jr., Mrs. John C. Green, Mrs. William Green, Mrs. Henry Brady, Mrs. P. L. Donaghay, Mrs. Cuthbert S. Green, Mrs. W. T. Connellee, Mrs. Julian H Foard, Miss Patton Cochran, Miss Josephine Cochran, Miss Helen Brady, Miss Susie Foard, Miss Charlotte Peverley, of Middletown; Mrs. Harriett Leech, of Philadelphia; Mrs. George Cuthbert Peverley, of Mechanicsburg, Md.; Miss Lucile Carrier, of Toronto, Canada; Miss Frances Watkins, Miss Rebecca Watkins, of Odessa; Miss Louise McDowell, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, January 7th, 1917.

9.30 a. m. Love Feast of the regular Brotherhood meeting. This service will be held in the auditorium and all members and friends are invited to be present at this early service.

10.30 a. m The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Rev. W. A. Wise, district superintendent, will be present and give a helpful talk. Come to this service, and get a spiritual uplift.

7.30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones, followed by the revival services. These meetings have been in progress for the past week; have had good attendance nightly, and everything points to a good meeting. Be present at all the services, thus giving your support to the pastor.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock. Bear this in mind, and send the children.

Farmers Protective Association

The Farmers Protective Association meeting held Saturday afternoon was largely attended, every seat in the Hall being taken.

The committee appointed to prepare the By-Laws to govern the Association read them section by section and afterwards some slight changes were adopted.

Several items of business and various clews of thefts occupied the attention of the meeting.

The Board of Directors met Friday night, January 5th, in the Grange Hall at 7 o'clock to pass upon bills and to follow up instructions given them by the general meeting Saturday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Association (at which time will also be the annual election of officers) will be held the last Saturday at 2 P. M. each year.

Miss Green To Wed

Cards were issued on Saturday by Mrs. William Green of this town for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Eliza Cochran Green, to Richard Rodney, a member of the Wilmington bar and mayor of New Castle. The marriage will take place at noon, Saturday, January 20, in St. Anne's P. E. Church, Middletown, the rector the Rev. Percy L. Donahay, officiating. The bride will be given in marriage by her brother, Harold Green, of Boston, Mass., and she will have but one attendant, Mrs. Barclay H. Tripple, of East Orange, N. J., who will be matron of honor After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Rodney will live in New Castle.

Children's Party At Century Club

A very delightful children's party was given at the Century Club on Friday of last week, under the management of Miss Ethel W. Brady, who is an adept at such affairs. The children were treated to ice cream cones and oranges and had a perfectly grand time.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs is visiting in Philadelphia this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Scott were Philadelphia visitors Saturday.

Miss Mary Merritt is entertaining her sister, Mrs W. J. H. Lingo.

Miss Prudence Lewis was in New York several days last week.

Mrs. Josephine Dickson is the guest of relatives at Sharon Hill, Pa.

Miss Louise Morris, of Dover, was the guest of Miss Letitia Pool last week.

Mr. Norman W. Kumpel visited friends in Philadelphia over New Year's.

Mrs. George H. Johnson has been visiting Mr. Byard Perry at Piedmont, Va.

Miss Ada Scott was in Wilmington visiting relatives several days last week.

Mr. Delbert Gallagher, of Pennsgrove, N J., spent the week-end at his home.

Miss Agnes Jenkins, of Woodside, has been visiting Misses Lena and Viola Weber.

Mrs. J. C. Armstrong is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. D. Gagelius, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Claude Fouracre spent the week-end with his aunt, Mrs. W. H. D. Moore, at Milford.

Mrs. S. E. Lewis is entertaining her niece, Miss Lillian Ten Eyck, of Westfield, N. J.

Mr Fred Crouch, of Wilmington, was the guest of his parents here over New Year's day.

Miss Helen Jones entertained Miss Beulah Travers, of Easton, Md, part of this week

Miss Leslie Brown, of Baltimore, has been a guest of Mrs. John E. Ginn over the holidays.

Misses Maude and Elma Deakyne entertained Miss Estelle Beasten, of Wilmington, over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Victor Cochran, of Philadelphia, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs Howard A. Pool.

Miss Christine Evans, of Philadelphia, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Willits several days this week.

Mrs. Eunice Wilson has been spending sometime with her daughter, Miss Edna Wilson, in Philadelphia

Mrs. A. Fogel and daughter, Laura, have returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Baltimore, Md

Misses Ruby and Alma Whitlock have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Allen E Evans, at Trainer, Pa.

Miss Laura Belle Kennerly, of Harrington, has been visiting the Misses Penington on South Broad street.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent New Year's with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Eliason.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Voshell, of Philadelphia, spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gill.

Mrs. Bertha Golder and children, of West Chester, Pa., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pyle, last week.

Miss Annie Baker, of Wilmington, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. W. B. Kates and Mrs. George R. Douglas, this week.

Mr. and Mrs J. K. Valliant and little son, of Saulsbury, Md., visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard, Tuesday.

Mrs. M. H. Jones had her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Darlington, of Baltimore, Md., for a guest over the week-end.

Miss Blanche Lockwood, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor at the home of her mother, Mrs. George W. Lockwood.

Messrs. Frank Tyson, Charles Meyers and George Hearn attended the New Year's dance given at Dover on Tuesday evening.

Miss Elizabeth and Alice Pleasanton, of Wilmington, spent last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram M. Pleasanton, at Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Mildred Redgrave has returned to the Women's College, Newark, after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Redgrave.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brockson were guests at a Christmas family party at the home of Mrs. Brockson's sister, Mrs. William Kern, in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Messick motored to Philadelphia Tuesday. Mrs. Messick remained in the city for several days and was the guest of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkman had for New Year's guests Miss Elsie Stein, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Henry Shane and Mr. Lester Shestack, of Philadelphia.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Combs and two sons have returned to their home, after spending the holidays with Mrs. Combs mother, Mrs. Mary Reed, of Ellendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Pool entertained at New Year's dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson B. Foard, of Middletown, Mr and Mrs William Sterling Evans and Miss Mary Bryne, of Elkton, Md.

Mrs. R. Alvin Cochran, Mr. Charles P. Cochran, Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran and Master Malcolm Cochran were in Wilmington on New Year's day, guests of Mr. Joseph H. Mendinhall and family.

Miss Laura Connellee returned to Richmond, Va., on Wednesday and Mr. Alfred Connellee returned to Pennsgrove, N. J., Tuesday, after visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connellee.

Miss Corrinne Hardcastle, of Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Cochran and brother, Mr. Sidney Cochran, of East Orange, N. J., returned to their homes Tuesday, after visiting Mrs. M. H. Cochran the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert Brown, Jr, who have been guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Janvier, left on Sunday for New London, Conn., Mr. Brown having been ordered on the ship "Fulton," at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L Spry entertained at a New Year's dining Sunday, Miss Edith Spry, of Bridgeville; Messrs. Julian Spry and Gilbert Boys, of New Castle; Mr. Delbert Gallagher, of Pennsgrove, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Elwood I. Banning, of this town.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

January 7th. The Sunday after The Epiphany.

Divine service:—10.30, Holy Communion and sermon. 11.45, Sunday School session. 7 30, Evening Prayer and address.

"And lo, the star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood where the young child was." St. Matthew 11:9

The Feast of the Epiphany is observed by the church on January, the sixth, and should be celebrated with great thankfulness by us Gentiles, because on this day (whose name signifies MANIFESTATION) the Saviour of the world was made known to the Gentiles. A strange and beautiful star appeared to certain wise men of the East, and God put it into their hearts to follow the star until it led them to the spot where the Infant King lay; showing thus that it was His will to include, not only His chosen people the Jews, but all the nations of the earth, "even to its uttermost parts," in His great salvation.

The Epiphany is sometimes called Twelfth-day, as it falls on the twelfth day after Christmas The wise men offered to the Infant King, gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Gifts of gold were offered to kings, fumes of burning incense rise to God as prayer, and myrrh embalmed the dead. So, by their offerings, the Magi own our Saviour, King, and God, and Sacrifice. Let us, too, bring Him our golden charity, the incense of devotion, and the myrrh of self-denial.

MEMBER OF JOINT DIOCESAN BOARD

The Rector was appointed to serve on the Joint Diocesan Board of Religious Education. This Board has been engaged in the work of preparing schedules of Lessons for the use of Church Sunday Schools since its organization in 1877. The January meeting will be held in Philadelphia, on the twenty-fifth.

The new quarterly Sunday School lesson leaflets were distributed last Sunday, and the children were requested to prepare the lessons at home. Will the parents please enforce this request?

The Junior Auxiliary will meet in the Parish House on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

At a recent conference with the Right Reverend, the Bishop of the Diocese, he informed us that he intends holding a parochial mission in this parish, from March 7th to the 11th inclusive. There will also be a confirmation service on Sunday morning, March the eleventh. So, we trust those contemplating being confirmed will bear this in mind. Instructions in Confirmation will be given in due season

KALENDAR FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY

January 6th. The Epiphany.

January 7th. The 1st Sunday after Epiphany.

January 14th. The 2d Sunday after Epiphany.

January 21st. The 3d Sunday after Epiphany.

January 25th. Conversion of St. Paul.

January 28th. The 4th Sunday after Epiphany.

January 7th, 1917. Service in St. Mary's Chapel, Townsend, Del., Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, January 7th, 1917.

10.30 a. m. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 a. m. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Male Bible Class, led by the pastor.

6.45 p. m Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Are You Evading Moral Issues?" Matt. 12:22-30. Consecration meeting.

7.30 p. m. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting.

The pastor urgently requests all the communicants and adherents of the church to attend the service on the first Sunday of the new year. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that lone thee."

The Christmas contribution for the relief of the infants, children, widows and the victims of War zone was $25.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Mrs. A. K. Hopkins delightfully entertained the U. T. C. Sewing Circle at her home Wednesday evening.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Virginia Gillespie and Herman Rhodes, was solemnized in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Cecilton, on Wednesday evening.

In addition to his large factory at Townsend W. E. Graves is planning to open a similar establishment at Lewes, Sussex county, in the near future.

Unless the approaches are sooner closed by ice, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will close for repairs on Sunday, February 14, for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Householder, of Delaware City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Vivian Barnette and Waitland Storer, of Merion, Pa.

John Fox, who lives below Port Penn, has caught ten otters this season. The otter make profitable trapping, the pelts bringing from $8 to $16 apiece.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, at the home of the president, Mrs. J. F. McWhorter.

The coal famine in Delaware City is getting worse every day, as no coal has arrived there for over a week, although many families are without any coal. A number of people are burning wood.

It costs $128 per year to board a hired man, according to estimates as furnished to the Department of Agriculture by 1,000 farmers representing widely separated sections in 14 states.

Miss Laura Willits entertained the "500" card club at her home, near town, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Richard T. Cann, of Kirkwood, won the first prize and Mrs. Fred P. Williams the second prize.

The Citizens National Bank, of Middletown, has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., and the Peoples Bank a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent, both payable after January 1st

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post-office for the week ending Dec. 28th, 1916: Miss Kate Johnson, Miss Ida Brinkley, Thos H. Toban, Albert Watters, John Schlatz, B. F. Fields, John L. Elliott.

The troops of the Coast Defenses of the Delaware are now holding indoor instruction schools at Delaware City for the winter season. The schools are for second and first-class gunners, as well as men for other duties.

It is likely that plans will be made in the near future for the betterment of the facilities of the post-office, at Delaware City, which at present are inadequate to meet the needs of the business. It is proposed to make a strictly modern office, with all the latest improvements.

The members of the Delaware City Century Club entertained at a delightful reception in the fire engine hall on Friday evening, with about a hundred guests present. The guests were received by the club president, Mrs. William B. Jester; Miss Harriett T. Cheairs and Miss Martha Price, and Mrs. T. Bayard Heisel, the club hostess.

James Herbert, aged 60 years, employed on the farm of Henry Higgins, of Delaware City, was hurt seriously on Saturday night when a horse he was driving ran away and wrecked the carriage. Herbert was found by John E Higgins, who securing aid of the neighbors, removed him from under the carriage. He was bruised badly about the head and body and was sent to the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington.

Failing to keep the public from traveling over the partly-built stone road between Cecilton and Warwick, by threatening arrest, the contractors built a fence across the road at either end. This was torn down. Then the contractors had stone hauled and piled in the middle of the road, and placed the steam rollers at each end, but this also has failed. The stone piles have been levelled at night, and the rollers fired up and run off to the side of the road.

Entertained At Dinner

Misses Madeline and Emma Penington entertained at dinner on Friday evening at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Penington, the house party who spent ten days with them at Rehoboth last summer. Their guests included: Miss Lucy Beck, of Delaware City; Miss Laura Belle Kennerly, of Harrington; Reynolds Hodgson, of Townsend; Francis M. Richards, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John Voshell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Penington, Carson Segelken and Benjamin Gibbs, of Middletown.

Talk on Child Labor

After the business meeting of the New Century Club on next Tuesday afternoon Miss Hilda Wilkie, of New York City, and Miss Emily P. Bissell, of Wilmington, will speak to the club members on "Child Labor."

PASS THAT FLY ORDINANCE

Dr. Flexner, of Chicago, one of the foremost authorities in the world upon bacteriology and germ diseases, has uttered a warning which should be heeded by every city, town and village in the land, namely, that this year may see a renewal with increased virulency and upon a far greater scale, of the dread scourge of infantile paralysis which in 1916 terrified our citizens in city and country, and caused such a big loss of child life.

It has been conclusively proved that there is an immediate relation between fly-breeding manure piles, and the prevalence of infantile paralysis. In other words, that flies, 75 to 85 per cent. of which are bred in manure piles, have been proved to be carriers of this awful disease.

Now the mothers of Middletown are again asking the Town Board if they mean to pass an ordinance requiring the covering of all manure piles and other filth in the town, making them absolutely fly-tight.

If they think the babes and little children of Middletown are more deserving of protection than the manure heaps they will reverse their former action, and pass such an ordinance, and do so at once. Spring will soon be here, and our crop of filthy, disease-carrying flies will be bred by millions in these open manure piles and issuing thence carry the germs of many deadly diseases, including this cruel, new scourge of the young—infantile paralysis. The Transcript in the name of our children calls upon the Town Board to act now in this highly important matter.

OBITUARY

ELWOOD H. BROWN

Elwood H. Brown, deputy treasurer for New Castle county, died at his home, 400 West Twenty-third street, Wilmington, Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, after an illness of more than one year, although during a greater part of the time he was able to attend his various duties, not being confined to his bed until within the past two weeks. Funeral services will be held from his late residence on Saturday at 2 p. m., in charge of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar.

He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Emma B. Brown. His son, Elmer G. Brown, died as the result of an explosion about one year and a half ago, and it is said that Mr. Brown's illness dated from that time, although he bore his grief in silence, hoping thereby to lessen the shock to his wife and daughter.

MRS. EMILY WATKINS

Mrs. Emily Janvier Watkins, wife of Mr. John W. Watkins, of Odessa, died at her home in Odessa, on Friday afternoon after an illness of several months from cancer. Mrs. Watkins leaves two daughters, Misses Helen and Jeannette, besides her husband, to mourn her death. Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at her late residence at two o'clock, with interment at Old Drawyers church yard.

Board to Revise Assessment

A board to revise rural tax assessments, which will sit from January 30 to February 3, inclusive, was appointed by the Levy Court Friday afternoon. The board is composed as follows:

Appoquinimink hundred—Walter E. Hart and James Boyd.

Blackbird—James H. David and John Beith.

Brandywine—Lewis Palmer and John W. Talley.

Christiana—Richard Rothwell and John Frederick.

Mill Creek—William P. Peach and Alvin Satterthwait

New Castle—A. E. Goudiss and Thomas Grier

Pencader—John W. Scuddard and Charles H. Salmon.

Red Lion—Richard T. Cann and James H. Clark.

St. Georges—Edward S. Jones and Clarence E. Pool.

White Clay Creek—Daniel Thompson and Lawrence Boyce.

Club Calendar

The following is the New Century Club calendar for the months of January and February: January 9, 2 p. m., meeting of the executive board. 2.30 p. m., business meeting; January 16, lecture by Rev. Francis H. Moore; January 23, talk by Miss Elizabeth L. Kite, "The Feeble-Minded," open meeting; January 30, program not yet arranged.

February 6, 2 p. m., executive board meeting; 2.30 p. m., business meeting, current events; February 13, a talk by Mrs. William C. Speakman, on "Nursing in the French Hospitals;" February 20, historical sketches, "Maryland Our Next Door Neighbor," "Newsy Bits From Old New Castle;" February 27, "An Afternoon With the Poets."

In 1916 the Pennsylvania Railroad System carried in its trains more people than in any previous year of its history, and did so without losing the life of a single passenger in a train accident of any kind. Statistics which have just been compiled show that during the year there were transported safely, on the Lines East and West of Pittsburgh, 196,294,146 passengers.

STATE CORN GROWERS

Announcement of their Interesting Convention Program

ABLE SPEAKERS PROCURED

The Delaware Corn Growers' Association, which holds its annual meeting and Corn Show, in Dover, January 9th to 12th, in connection with the Peninsula Horticultural Society, offers a program of unusual interest. Specialists in various lines of grain and soil improvement have been secured from various Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The more local side of the farm problems will be described by prominent farmers of the state.

Among the speakers is Dr. Duvel, of the office of Grain Standardization, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who will speak upon the grading of grain. Dr. A. G. McCall of the Soil Department of the Maryland Experiment Station will discuss problems of soil improvement. Mr. H. S. Garrison, connected with the Division of Corn Investigations of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will give an illustrated talk on corn improvement. Mr. Garrison is a graduate of 1911 class, Agriculture Department of Delaware College.

Dr. H. A. Huston, formerly Director of the Indiana Experiment Station, will speak upon plant feeding for cereal crops. Mr. A. D. Radebaugh of Bynum, Maryland, a very successful corn grower, will tell how he has improved his corn and will discuss the topic of practical corn breeding Dr. C. J. Brand, of the Office of Markets, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has consented to present the subject "Marketing of Grain." Director Hayward will take up the subject of feeding of the corn crop on the farm.

In a round table discussion on corn growing, Professor A. E. Grantham will be assisted by a number of the leading corn growers of the state, particularly those men who have made a marked success in corn growing.

On Thursday evening stereoptican lectures on soil and crop improvement and the production of clean milk, will be held. Demonstrations on the selection, judging and testing of the seed corn will be carried on during the sessions by members of the Department of Agronomy of the Delaware Station.

The program of the Corn Growers' Association will begin at noon Thursday and continue until four o'clock Friday afternoon.

Accepts New Position

Mr. R. D. Voshell, employed as master mechanic by the Tidewater Power Company during the past eight years, has resigned his position with that company to become superintendent of equipment for the Birmingham Railway Light and Power Company and will leave to-morrow for Birmingham where he will reside in the future.

During the period Mr. Voshall has been with the Tidewater Company he has rendered efficient service and it is with regret that he is permitted to sever his relations and affiliate himself with another concern.

Mr. Voshall has many friends in the city and in this section who while delighted over his promotion regret very much that it carries him out of the city. Mr. Voshall will make the Birmingham company a valuable man just as he has made the Tidewater people a valuable man and the best wishes of the community follow him to his new home.

Tablet To Rodney's Memory

Definite assurance has been given that the memory of Caesar Rodney, famous signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware, will be perpetuated by the erection of a tablet in the gallery of the signers in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Art Jury on Saturday a resolution was passed providing that where portraits of signers were not obtainable they should be included in the collection of tablets recording their names.

Chicken And Waffle Supper

The waffle irons are ready,
The chicken piping hot,
Come and let us serve you
In this attractive spot.

A chicken and waffle supper will be served by the Junior Auxiliary of St. Anne's Church in the New Century Club House, Middletown, Thursday, Jan. 11 th, from 5.30 to 8 o'clock. Dancing from 8 to 11.

Parent-Teachers Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Townsend Parent-Teachers Association will be held Wednesday evening, January 10, 1917. Officers for the new year will be elected at this time. All parents and friends are especially urged to be present.

Carpenter—Donovan

Miss Sarah Emma Carpenter, a teacher in the Middletown High School, and Mr. Albert H. Donovan, Jr., a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were quietly married last evening by Rev. Vaughan S. Collins, at St. Paul's M. E. Parsonage, Wilmington.

"K"

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

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Le Moyne Is Found Out and the Big Part of Our Story Begins to Unfold.

SYNOPSIS—K. LeMoyne, a young man, becomes a roomer at the Page home, where Sidney, her mother, Anna, and her old maid aunt, Harriet, a dressmaker preside. Through the influence of Dr. Max Wilson, a successful young surgeon, Sidney becomes a probationary nurse at the hospital. Aunt Harriet opens a fashionable shop downtown. Christine Lorenz and Palmer Howe are about to be married and they will take rooms at the Pages'. Sidney is loved by K., by Joe Drummond, a high-school beau, and by Dr. Max, who fascinates her. At the hospital she begins to see the underside of the world. She meets Charlotta Harrison, who has been very "thick" with Dr. Max. K. LeMoyne is a mystery. He works at the gas office as a clerk, but his past is hidden, and he fears to meet strangers—why? As this installment opens, Doctor Max is coming across the street from his home to call on Sidney. K. shrinks from the introduction but sees no way of escape.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

—8—

"Sidney?"

"Here! Right back here!"

There was vibrant gladness in her tone. He came slowly toward them.

"My brother is not at home, so I came over. How select you are, with your balcony!"

"Can you see the step?"

"Coming, with bells on."

K. had risen and pushed back his chair. His mind was working quickly. Here in the darkness he could hold the situation for a moment. If he could get Sidney into the house, the rest would not matter. Luckily, the balcony was very dark.

"Is anyone ill?"

"Mother is not well. This is Mr. Le Moyne, and he knows who you are very well, indeed."

The two men shook hands.

"I've heard a lot of Mr. Le Moyne. You're the most popular man on the Street."

"I've always heard that about you. Sidney, if Doctor Wilson is here to see your mother—"

"Going," said Sidney. "And Dr. Wilson is a very great person, K., so be polite to him."

Max had aroused at the sound of Le Moyne's voice, not to suspicion, of course, but to memory. Without any apparent reason, he was back in Berlin, tramping the country roads, and beside him—

"Wonderful night! Will you have a cigarette?"

"Thanks; I have my pipe here."

K. struck a match with his steady hands. Now that the thing had come, he was glad to face it. In the flare, his quiet profile glowed against the night. Then he flung the match over the rail. Max stared; then he rose. Blackness had descended on them again, except for the dull glow of K.'s old pipe.

"For God's sake!"

"Sh! The neighbors next door have a bad habit of sitting just inside the curtains."

"But—you!"

"Sit down. Sidney will be back in a moment. I'll talk to you, if you'll sit still. Can you hear me plainly?"

After a moment—"Yes."

"I've been here—in the city, I mean—for a year. Name's Le Moyne. Don't forget it—Le Moyne. I've got a position in the gas office, clerical."

Wilson stirred, but he found no adequate words. Only a part of what K. said got to him. For a moment he was back in a famous clinic, and this man across from him—it was not believable!

"It's not hard work, and it's safe. If I make a mistake there's no life hanging on it."

Wilson's voice showed that he was more than incredulous; he was profoundly moved.

"We thought you were dead. There were all sorts of stories. When a year went by—the Titanic had gone down, and nobody knew but what you were on it—we gave up. I—in June we put up a tablet for you at the college. I went down for the—for the services."

"Let it stay," said K. quietly. "I'm dead as far as the college goes, anyhow. I'll never go back. I'm Le Moyne now. And, for heaven's sake, don't be sorry for me. I'm more contented than I've been for a long time."

The wonder in Wilson's voice was giving way to irritation.

"But—when you had everything! Why, good heavens, man, I did your operation today, and I've been blowing about it ever since."

"All a man in our profession has is a certain method, knowledge—call it what you like—and faith in himself. I lost my self-confidence; that's all. Certain things happened; kept on happening. So I gave it up."

"If every surgeon gave up because he lost cases—I've just told you I did your operation today. There was just a chance for the man, and I took my courage in my hands and tried it. The poor devil's dead."

K. rose rather wearily and emptied his pipe over the balcony rail.

"That's not the same. That's the chance he and you took. What happened to me was—different."

Pipe in hand, he stood staring out at the ailanthus tree with its crown of stars. Instead of the Street with its quiet houses, he saw the men he had known and worked with and taught, his friends who spoke his language, who had loved him, many of them, gathered about a bronze tablet set in a wall of the old college; he saw their earnest faces and grave eyes. He heard—

He heard the soft rustle of Sidney's dress as she came into the little room behind them.

CHAPTER X.

A few days after Wilson's recognition of K., two most exciting things happened to Sidney. One was that Christine asked her to be maid of honor at her wedding. The other was more wonderful. She was accepted, and given her cap.

Because she could not get home that night, and because the little house had no telephone, she wrote the news to her mother and sent a note to Le Moyne.

K. found the note on the hall table when he got home that night, and carried it upstairs to read. Whatever faint hope he might have had that her youth would prevent her acceptance he knew now was over. With the letter in his hand, he sat by his table and looked ahead into the empty years. Not quite empty, of course. She would be coming home.

But more and more the life of the hospital would engross her. He surmised, too, very shrewdly, that, had he ever had a hope that she might come to care for him, his very presence in the little house militated against him. There was none of the illusion of separation; he was always there, like Katie. When she opened the door, she called "Mother" from the hall. If Anna did not answer, she called him, in much the same voice.

Sidney's letter was not the only one he received that day. When, in response to Katie's summons, he rose heavily and prepared for dinner, he found an unopened envelope on the table. It was from Max Wilson:

Dear Le Moyne—I have a feeling of delicacy about trying to see you again so soon. I'm bound to respect your seclusion. But there are some things that have got to be discussed.

It takes courage to step down from the pinnacle you stood on. So it's not cowardice that has set you down here. It's wrong conception. And I've thought of two things. The first, and best, is for you to go back. No one has taken your place, because no one could do the work. But if that's out of the question—and only you know that, for only you know the facts—the next best thing is this, and in all humanity I make the suggestion.

Take the State exams under your present name, and when you've got your certificate, come in with me. This isn't magnanimity. I'll be getting much more than I give.

Think it over, old man. M. W.

It is a curious fact that a man who is absolutely untrustworthy about women is often the soul of honor to other men. The younger Wilson, taking his pleasures lightly and not too discriminatingly, was making an offer that meant his ultimate eclipse, and doing it cheerfully, with his eyes open.

K. was moved. It was like Max to make such an offer, like him to do it as if he were asking a favor and not conferring one. But the offer left him untempted. He had weighed himself in the balance, and found himself wanting. No tablet on the college wall

K. Struck a Match With His Steady Hand.

could change that. And when, late that night, Wilson found him on the balcony and added appeal to argument, the situation remained unchanged. He realized its hopelessness when K. lapsed into whimsical humor.

"I'm not absolutely useless where I am, you know, Max," he said. "I've raised three tomato plants and a family of kittens this summer, helped to plan a trousseau, assisted in selecting wallpaper for the room just inside—did you notice it?—and developed a boy pitcher with a ball that twists around the bat like a Colles fracture around a splint!"

Wilson rose and flung his cigarette into the grass.

"I wish I understood you!" he said irritably.

K. rose with him, and all the suppressed feeling of the interview was crowded into his last words.

"I'm not as ungrateful as you think, Max," he said. "I—you've helped a lot. Don't worry about me. I'm as well off as I deserve to be, and better. Good night."

"Good night."

Wilson's unexpected magnanimity put K. in a curious position—left him, as it were, with a divided allegiance. Sidney's frank infatuation for the young surgeon was growing. He was quick to see it. And where before he might have felt justified in going to the length of warning her, now his hands were tied.

Sidney went on night duty shortly after her acceptance. She tumbled into her low bed at nine o'clock in the morning, those days, with her splendid hair neatly braided down her back and her prayers said, and immediately her active young mind filled with images—Christine's wedding, Doctor Max passing the door of the old ward and she not there, Joe—and she puzzled over Grace and her kind.

On her first night on duty a girl had been brought in from the Avenue. She had taken poison—nobody knew just what. When the internes had tried to find out, she had only said: "What's the use?"

And she had died.

Sidney kept asking herself, "Why?" those mornings when she could not get to sleep. People were kind—men were kind, really—and yet, for some reason or other, those things had to be. Why?

Carlotta Harrison went on night duty at the same time—her last night service, as it was Sidney's first. She accepted it stoically. She had charge of the three wards on the floor just below Sidney, and of the ward into which all emergency cases were taken. It was a difficult service, perhaps the most difficult in the house. Carlotta merely shrugged her shoulders.

"I've always had things pretty hard here," she commented briefly. "When I go out, I'll rather be competent enough to run a whole hospital single-handed, or I'll be carried out feet first."

Sidney was glad to have her so near. She knew her better than she knew the other nurses. Small emergencies were constantly arising and finding her at a loss. Once at least every night Miss Harrison would hear a soft hiss from the back staircase that connected the two floors, and, going out, would see Sidney's flushed face and slightly crooked cap bending over the stair rail.

"I'm dreadfully sorry to bother you," she would say, "but So-and-So won't have a fever bath;" or, "I've a woman here who refuses her medicine." Then would follow rapid questions and equally rapid answers. Much as Carlotta disliked and feared the girl overhead, it never occurred to her to refuse her assistance. Perhaps the angels who keep the great record will put that to her credit.

* * * * * * *

Sidney saw her first death shortly after she went on night duty. It was the most terrible experience of all her life—it seemed to her that she could not stand it. Added to all her other new problems of living was this one of dying.

She made mistakes, of course, which the kindly nurses forgot to report—basins left about, errors on her records. She rinsed her thermometer in hot water one night, and startled an interne by sending him word that Mary McGuire's temperature was 110 degrees. She let a delirious patient escape from the ward another night and go airily down the fire escape before she discovered what had happened! Then she distinguished herself by flying down the iron staircase and bringing the runaway back single-handed.

* * * * * * *

For Christine's wedding the Street threw off its drab attire and assumed a wedding garment. In the beginning it was incredulous about some of the details. The wedding was to be at five o'clock. This, in itself, defied all traditions of the Street, which was either married in the very early morning at the Catholic church or at eight o'clock in the evening at the Presbyterian. There was something reckless about five o'clock. The Street felt the dash of it. It had a queer feeling that perhaps such a marriage was not quite legal.

The younger Wilson was to be one of the ushers. When the newspapers came out with the published list and this was discovered, as well as that Sidney was the maid of honor, there was a distinct quiver through the hospital training school. A probationer was authorized to find out particulars. It was the day of the wedding then, and Sidney, who had not been to bed at all, was sitting in a sunny window in the dormitory annex, drying her hair.

The probationer was distinctly uneasy.

"I—I just wonder," she said, "if you would let some of the girls come in to see you when you're dressed?"

"Why, of course I will."

"It's awfully thrilling, isn't it? And—isn't Doctor Wilson going to be an usher?"

Sidney colored. "I believe so."

The probationer had been instructed to find out other things; so she set to work with a fan at Sidney's hair.

"You've known Doctor Wilson a long time, haven't you?"

"Ages."

"He's awfully good-looking, isn't he?"

Sidney considered. She was not ignorant of the methods of the school. If this girl was pumping her—

"I'll have to think that over," she said, with a glint of mischief in her eyes. "When you know a person terribly well, you hardly know whether he's good-looking or not."

"I suppose," said the probationer, running the long strands of Sidney's hair through her fingers, "that when you are at home you see him often."

Sidney got off the window sill, and, taking the probationer smilingly by the shoulders, faced her toward the door.

"You go back to the girls," she said, "and tell them to come in and see me when I am dressed, and tell them this: I don't know whether I am to walk down the aisle with Doctor Wilson, but I hope I am. I see him very often. I like him very much. I hope he likes me. And I think he's handsome."

She shoved the probationer out into the hall and locked the door behind her.

That message in its entirety reached Carlotta Harrison. Her smoldering eyes flamed. The audacity of it startled her. Sidney must be very sure of herself. When the probationer who had brought her the report had gone out, she lay in her long, white night-gown, hands clasped under her head, and stared at the vaultlike ceiling of her little room.

She saw there Sidney in her white dress going down the aisle of the church; she saw the group around the altar; and, as surely as she lay there, she knew that Max Wilson's eyes would be, not on the bride, but on the girl who stood beside her.

The curious thing was that Carlotta felt that she could stop the wedding if she wanted to. She'd happened on a bit of information—many a wedding had been stopped for less. It rather obsessed her to think of stopping the wedding, so that Sidney and Max would not walk down the aisle together.

There came, at last, an hour before the wedding, a lull in the feverish activities of the previous month. Everything was ready. In the attic, in the center of a sheet, before a toilet table which had been carried upstairs for her benefit, sat, on this her day of days, the bride. All the second story had been prepared for guests and presents. Christine sat alone in the center of her sheet. The bridesmaids had been sternly forbidden to come into her room.

"I haven't had a chance to think for a month," she said. "And I've got some things I've got to think out."

But, when Sidney came, she sent for her. Sidney found her sitting on a stiff chair, in her wedding gown, with her veil spread out on a small stand.

"Close the door," said Christine. And, after Sidney had kissed her:

"I've a good mind not to do it."

"You're tired and nervous, that's all."

"I am, of course. But that isn't what's wrong with me. Throw that veil some place and sit down."

Christine was undoubtedly rouged, a very delicate touch. Sidney thought brides should be rather pale. But under her eyes were lines that Sidney had never seen there before.

"I'm not going to be foolish, Sidney. I'll go through with it, of course. It would put mamma in her grave if I made a scene now."

She suddenly turned on Sidney.

"Palmer gave his bachelor dinner at the Country club last night. They all drank more than they should. Somebody called father up today and said that Palmer had emptied a bottle of wine into the piano. He hasn't been here today."

"He'll be along. And as for the other—perhaps it wasn't Palmer who did it."

"That's not it, Sidney. I'm frightened."

Three months before, perhaps, Sidney could not have comforted her; but three months had made a change in Sidney. The complacent sophistries of her girlhood no longer answered for truth. She put her arms around Christine's shoulders.

"A man who drinks is a broken reed," said Christine. "That's what I'm going to marry and lean on the rest of my life—a broken reed. And that isn't all!"

Would you permit your daughter or sister to marry a young man who is a rake—a "broken reed?" Would Christine do right to refuse to marry, even at this late hour?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EVOKED PRAISE OF SURGEONS

Instruments Used by Romans 1,800 Years Ago Almost Identical With Those Employed Today.

An exhibition of ancient Roman surgical instruments of bronze, so perfect in their mechanics and principle of operation that they might be used in the present day, was the wonder of hundreds of visiting surgeons at the Pathological museum in the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia.

Unearthed in volcano-smothered Herculaneum, they are in almost perfect condition, beautifully fashioned, etched and carved instruments of bronze, for the surgeons of the ancient Roman empire evidently were artists as well as healers.

The remarkable fact for the visiting surgeons was that the instruments are in a mechanical way singularly like the most modern instruments applied to similar uses—modern instruments whose perfection has been gained only after centuries of study and improvement. The ancient instruments are much more complex in their operation than those of modern times, but have been made and adapted to particular uses with wonderful ingenuity. There are a number of instruments used for gynecological work and to aid in births, and an equipment of scissors, forceps for various uses, lances and knives.

One famous surgeon from the West examined the specimens very carefully and admiringly declared that if the instruments were refurbished and cleaned and sharpened he would not be afraid to perform an operation with them even at this day. "I think these instruments over 1,800 years old are better than the instruments in use by physicians 200 years ago," he said.

Then Things Happened.

He was a bookkeeper in a big manufacturing establishment. He lived in a hall room in a modest boarding house and ate his luncheons in a quick-lunch restaurant.

"There's no chance for adventure here in a great city," he used to say as he sat on the front steps evenings.

Then all in the same week a burglar took $16 from his trousers' pocket, an ammonia tank blew up in his office building, he was caught in a subway wreck, he was arrested by mistake for a pickpocket and he was run down by an automobile on his way home from work and he married the nurse who helped set his broken arm.—Youth's Companion.

Birds' Instinct Unerring.

The sense of direction in migratory birds is as marvelous as it is mysterious. The familiar inhabitants of dooryard martin boxes return the next year to these same boxes, though meanwhile they have visited Brazil.

Beginner's Troubles.

Little Harold had just begun the study of music, and a visitor asked how he was getting along. "Oh, all right," he replied, "only sometimes I have trouble with the sharps and flaps."

PRETTY, SIMPLE HAT

EASILY MADE BY ANYONE WHO CAN CROCHET.

Little One Will Be Delighted With the Adornment and the Mother Satisfied Her Time Was Well Spent.

The most charming little hats can be made from crochet with very little expense and trouble. The model we illustrate here was made for a child of five to seven years.

A mushroom shape in buckram is covered with the crochet, the effect being surprisingly smart; it is trimmed with a ruche of ribbon, finished by a bow at side. Any mercerized cotton can be used. Milford's No. 8 knitting cotton and a No. 3 steel hook were used for the one shown here.

The following directions will be a help, but the actual number of stitches and increases will, of course, be regulated by the shape and size of the hat; anyone who crochets will, however, know what increases and decreases are necessary to make the work lie flat over the shape.

Nearly two balls of cotton will be needed. Procure a shape the size required.

Make a ring of 5 chain and work into it as many double crochets as will fill it—the ring should be quite small, so that there is scarcely any hole left in the center.

Second row—Draw a loop through the back thread of each of the two nearest stitches of the previous row, draw through all three loops at once and make a chain stitch; *, draw a loop through the chain just made, another through the back thread of the last loop of the previous stitch, one through the same stitch as the last loop was drawn, and one through the next stitch of the previous row; draw through all five loops at once and make a chain stitch. Repeat from * all round.

Third and fourth rows—Same as last, taking care the work lies perfectly flat.

Fifth row—*, draw up the first three loops as usual, then one through each of the following two stitches of the previous row; draw through the five loops and make a chain stitch; repeat from * eight times more, then work one stitch like those in the previous row, then repeat from the commencement of the row, and continue working round and round, making an increase at every

Crochet Hat.

tenth stitch, or as may be required to fit smoothly over the crown of the shape.

For the first row of the brim, increase at every fifth stitch, then at discretion until the outer edge is reached; work one row without any increase, after which decrease at about the same proportion as the increases were made for width of brim, taking care to leave it just large enough to be stretched over the outer edge.

Stitch the crochet smoothly and evenly over the shape; turn the hat upside down and work a double crochet through both threads of every alternate stitch of the last row and fasten off.

Put in the head lining and trim with a ruche of ribbon or according to taste.

ALL QUAINT AND PRETTY

Clothes of Parisian Children Have About Reached the Limit in Sartorial Perfection.

The frocks worn by children are the quaintest little creations imaginable of velours de laine in brilliant tones or quaint old-time colorings. One pretty, dark-haired child of six wears a prim little cloak of dark red velours de laine trimmed with two-inch bands of black velvet in standing collar, cuffs and band on the bottom of the coat. The hat is of black velvet in the form of a small beret with a peak, and there are white stockings and black varnished shoes; nothing more deliciously naive than this little costume has been seen in Paris this season.

Very odd is a child's hat made of beige woolen yarn sewed round and round, one woolen thread against another, onto a small round shape. It is worn with a little knitted manteau of the same color. Paquin makes a small black velvet fez which is trimmed with two small ostrich plumes—one black and one antique red—which are sewed to the side of the fez directly in the back. Another Paquin model is in the form of a beret of black velvet with a tassel drooping over the ear.

Cheruit makes a small round shape covered with heavy blue creme embroidered in an all-over pattern with blue silk thread of a very slightly lighter shade. A narrow ribbon of some bright color encircles the base of the crown. These hats appear in different shades of blue, beige and yellow. By contrast, a small hat of rich red velvet is embroidered with blue.—From Vogue.

BOTH PRETTY AND EFFECTIVE

Use of Lampshade Such as This Will Add Much to Coziness of the Room.

When lights are shaded, it is well to see that the shades are both pretty and effective. For this there is nothing more effective than a green card-

board shade, although it is by no means pretty, but it can be made quite decorative by covering it with cotton voile of some pretty pattern.

A small design should be selected. Cover the shade plainly with the voile, then make a little frill to stand up round top; care should be taken that the hole in the cardboard is large enough to prevent the voile touching the hot lamp chimney; finish the lower edge of shade with a frill put on with an upstanding heading.

This is only one way of covering the shades, but many others will suggest themselves to those who are desirous of making inexpensive shades that will be pretty by daylight as well as an effective screen at night.

College Chair Helps Room.

The colors of your alma mater, either high school or college, or the colors of a fraternity or other society may be repeated in the Windsor straight-back chair or rocker for the bedroom. One may buy the unpainted chair and enamel it in the selected colors, or have the work done in the upholstery shop. This is a particularly attractive article for the man's den, the bulk of the chair being in the darker color, and the rungs and slats of the back in the lighter shade. When the shades are delicate the girl's room will not be the worse for a college chair.

FOR PALM BEACH

This is one of the most charming of the models that are being prepared for the Palm Beach season. It is of pale-blue taffeta. The underskirt is of pale-blue chiffon, and has a thin band of gold braid running around the hem. A novel touch is added by the old-gold buttons, braid, and waist cords. The design on the pockets and cuffs is of simple design and is also of old-gold color.

Do You Crochet?

Is the tip of your second finger of your left hand cut and aching from the sharp point of your steel crochet needle? Is there a callous spot on the second finger of your right hand?

The crochet needle may be small, but when it goes astray, and the point plunges into the tip of one's finger, judging by the pain, it seems like a sword thrust.

A strip of adhesive tape, placed around each finger tip will protect them, without interfering with the work. Fingers from kid gloves are nice, but if they extend beyond the first joint of the finger they are clumsy to work with.

Women Cling to One Color.

There are many women who have always adhered to the one-color scheme in selecting their clothes, but not until this season has the idea become so general among women. It is to be hoped that it will continue to grow popular, for, by clinging to the one-color idea, one is sure to appear more smartly dressed than if a combination of colors were introduced. For example, the woman who decides to dress in purple this season should make an effort to have suit, gown, hat, coat and petticoat all of the same color. It is not necessary that one should use only one tone of color. This would become monotonous. The wide variety of shades of one color makes such a step quite unnecessary. Anyone deciding to use but one color should strive to introduce the color on every accessory. In the long run the fad is very economical.

Darning Wool Underwear.

Never darn fine woolen underwear with wool. It will shrink and pull out a hole larger than the original. A loosely twisted knitting silk is excellent for the purpose. When washed the darn will have almost the same thickness as the knitted goods.

Crocheted Tray Covers.

The fad for crocheting has even spread to tray covers, and now one sees covers for the bread tray done in filet crochet, with the word "Bread" incorporated in the design.

STATE CAPITAL

Annapolis—

Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, has announced that failure of the board to enforce the cold storage law enacted by the last legislature has been due to a lack of funds.

Under the provisions of the law fresh meats, fish, game, poultry and eggs cannot be held in cold storage for more than a year unless the secretary of the State Health Board gives a 30-day exemption. These exemption permits are issued after an inspection of the products in storage. No exemption permit can exceed 60 days.

Another important feature of the law is that any article mentioned in the measure which has been held in cold storage for 30 days or longer, either in this or any other State, is regarded as cold storage goods and when offered for sale must bear a sign, Cold Storage Goods. The State Board holds that these letters should be at least half an inch in height.

The operators also must make monthly reports to the State Board.

In speaking of the law Dr. Caspari, in charge of the Department of the Health Board, which enforces the law, says that while it is not a dead letter it is impossible to enforce it at this time because no funds are forthcoming for that purpose. He says it will require about $5,000 a year to enforce it. Experts, he said, would have to be employed to do the inspecting work.

Provision also is made by the law that all cold storage plants must be in good sanitary condition and the operators of the plants must pay a license of $25. Another section provides the marking of all articles received and sent out. The inspection of the plants also is provided.

Heavy penalty for violation of the provisions of the law is provided. For the first offense the fine cannot exceed $100. But the subsequent offenses may mean a fine of up to $500 or imprisonment up to six months, or both.

Deep-Water Oysters Scarce.

There is serious danger of a considerable shortage in the oyster supply, according to William H. Killian, of the Conservation Commission, who says that deep-water oysters are so scarce that many of the dredgers say they are unable to make a living and are thinking of turning to tonging. And tonging operations, Mr. Killian says, will be restricted very much if the present rainy weather is followed by severe cold, for it is practically impossible to tong if thick ice forms over the beds. The Conservation Commission is hopeful that the situation will be improved when the Potomac river seed area is thrown open on the first of the year for the taking of marketable oysters. But that is only a hope, for no one knows how many marketable oysters will be found on the ground.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Flowers will turn toward an artificial light just as they do toward the sun.

A thin paste of wood ashes and lemon juice will renew tarnished brass.

The destruction of birds costs the country $1,000,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

More than 145 words a minute have been sent in high-speed wireless tests in England.

The world's highest powered motorship has been built in Italy for the Brazilian Navy, its oil motors developing 6,400 horsepower.

Both the incumbent of the pastorate of the Methodist church at Smiley, Tex., and his predecessors are one-armed men.

Finland is investigating conditions surrounding the employment of women and children in bobbin factories in Viborg and Lahtis.

Scotch tweed and hosiery manufacturers have opened schools for the Russian language, in order to do more business with Russia.

Land now above the sea level, 25,000,000 square miles, if uniformly spread over the globe, would make a crust of 600 feet thick.

Brushes have been invented for polishing either stoves or shoes that have a reservoir controlled by a valve to feed polish to the bristles.

According to a Munich physician, heat prostration is directly due to the reduction by the high temperature of the acids in the human system.

A Danish nerve specialist places convalescent patients on top of a piano so that they may be benefited by its vibration as it is played.

A meteorite weighing about 20 tons is reported to have fallen recently at Bezerros, in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil.

A recess for carrying a nail set features a new hammer handle.

The farmers of North Dakota paid $14,141,640 for farm labor during 1915.

The United States has 380 piano factories.

Mendoza, Argentina, has 75,000 people.

If cotton and linen are steeped in any saline solution, such as alum, ammonia, chloride or borax, they will become fireproof.

New apparatus for filling automobile tires with air automatically cuts off the supply when the overinflation danger point is reached.

STATE AND PENINSULA

Wilmington horseshoers have raised the price of shoeing 25 cents a set.

Last year the Wilmington police made 7577 arrests, as compared with 7306 for 1915.

The Delaware Legislature will convene at Dover on Tuesday next, January 2.

Samuel Brown, colored, was fined $100 for peddling liquor on the streets of Wilmington.

In a fall at the Palmer Home, Dover, Mrs. Skidmore, formerly of Seaford, fractured a leg.

Wilmington Council has directed the Street and Sewer Department to equalize trolley service.

It is estimated that the United States has expended $49,000,000 in trying to capture the Mexican bandit, Villa.

William Irons, colored, aged 60, was found frozen to death in a shack in which he lived in South Wilmington.

Judge Rice has reappointed Edgar L. Haynes and Samuel H. Bayard Wilmington Park Commissioners for five years.

Twenty prominent Dover residents have been cited $10 fine for operating their automobiles without a 1917 license.

State Treasurer Swain, State Auditor Roe and Insurance Commissioner Wilson, assumed their offices at Dover, Tuesday.

The compulsory attendance law has resulted in a large increase in the number of pupils attending schools in Cecil County, Md.

The Newark Post, of Newark, Del., announces that after January 24 the subscription price of the paper will be raised to $1.50 per year.

Frederick Schaeffer, alleged to have forged the name of George Grant to three checks for $20 each, was held in $300 bail in Wilmington.

Ralph T. Coursey, aged 25, is at the Homeopathic Hospital, in Wilmington, suffering from the effects of poison tablets taken in mistake for headache tablets.

Frederick Schaeffer, of Wilmington, was held in $900 bail by the General Sessions Court, Monday, on a charge of obtaining money by passing three checks for $20 each.

A horse and buggy belonging to Steward L. Beck disappeared from one of the Main streets of Delaware City and was discovered next morning, abandoned below McDonough

Plans are being formed for New Castle county baseball league to embrace eight clubs as follows: Middletown, Delaware City, Port Penn, Newport, New Castle, Newark, Odessa and Penlyn.

Muskrat hides started at 25 cents this season and are now bringing 30 cents each. Some Delaware trappers are catching over 500 a week and the marsh rabbits are taking the place of other meats in the market.

Mr. Harold W. Horsey, of Dover, has been elected captain of the Delaware College baseball team for the coming season Horsey graduated from Dover High School in 1913, and was active in high school athletics.

Records were broken last year in the matter of corporation charters filed in Delaware. The total for the year reported at the close of business, was 2,542. Last year the total was 1,825 and in 1914 were 1,623. The ten-year average is about 1,500.

James F. McIvor, 25 years connected with Wilmington newspapers, and 12 years with The Evening Journal; was presented with a reclining chair by The Journal staff upon his retirement to become clerk in the office of the clerk of Peace John L. Wright.

In recognition of his services as pastor of the church during the past four years, the Rev. Vaughn S Collins, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Wilmington, at the services on Sunday was presented with a purse of $50. Dr. Collins thanked the members of the congregation.

Alexander Johnson, colored, has been lodged in jail at Galena for an attempt to kill another negro and for killing a horse. Another colored man had taken Johnson's girl out driving. Johnson seized a revolver and followed them. Firing at the man he missed him and killed the horse.

Clerk of the Peace, W. E. Wright, of Georgetown, has issued a marriage license to John W. Bennett, aged 76 years, of Broadkiln hundred, and Mrs. Virginia C. Lynch, also of Broadkiln hundred, aged 65 years. They are the oldest couple that have applied for license here this year.

There is talk of forming a stock company to build a large ice plant at Seaford. There is need of such a plant to take care of fruit, berries and melons by furnishing ice for refrigerator cars. The existing plants are not sufficient and it has been necessary to haul ice from Bridgeville, eight miles away.

The Law Library Association, of Wilmington, held its annual meeting Saturday afternoon in the Public Building, at which ex-Congressman Franklin Brockson was elected president to succeed Thomas David, who declined to serve another term; David J. Reinhardt was re-elected vice president and Charles W. Bush secretary and treasurer.

The world's annual cotton crop is about 2 500,000 tons.

After serving only a short time, Chief of Police Stanton Draper, of Milford, has resigned.

John H. Hickey has been re-elected president of the Wilmington Central Labor Union for the third consecutive term.

Because of the high prices of material the People's National Bank, of Laurel, will postpone the erection of a new building.

Managers of the Salvation Army's Industrial Home in Wilmington say there is so much prosperity that their business is exceedingly dull.

Workmen have started to obliterate the old First Presbyterian Church grave-yard, in Wilmington, in preparation for the $300,000 free library building.

In the month of December 314 marriage licenses were issued at the office of the Clerk of the Court in Elkton, compared with 235 the same month in 1915

B. Ellis Kester, chief clerk at the Brandywine shops of the duPont Powder Company, was presented with a gold watch by the office force before he left for Valley Falls, N. Y., to accept another position.

The Wilmington fire department was busy during the past year, having responded to 145 box alarms. This was an increase of one alarm over the record of 1915. The greatest number of box alarms was sounded in January there being 19

Thinking that he was stepping into an elevator at his home, on Goldsborough street, Wednesday evening, William E. Shannahan, head of the Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company, and a director of the Easton National Bank, stepped into the empty shaft and plunged to the bottom, 10 or 12 feet.

Employees of the Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, at Rockford, were the recipients of gold pieces as New Year gifts from their employers, on Friday of last week. Between $15,000 and $20,000 was distributed, employees who had been in the mills six months or less receiving $5, and those of longer service $10.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and farming implements by Frank A. Wilson on the "Edgar Clayton farm" on the road leading from Armstrong's to Clayton Corner. Eugene Racine, Auc.

Monday, January 29th.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements and household goods by William McMullin, Jr. one and three quarter miles west of Port Penn, Del.

Tuesday, Feb. 6th, 1917.—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Henry L. Neff on the road from Middletown to Townsend. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Monday, Feb. 12, 1917.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Gilbert Jarrell on the A. P. Corbit Farm, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa, known as the W. A Cochran Farm. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and farming implements by B. H. Pleasanton on the road leading from Summit Bridge to St. Georges. Eugene Racine, Auc.

Thursday, February 22d, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and Farming Implements by Geo. W. Goldsborough, on the Jas. R. Hoffecker Farm, in Middle Neck. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

February 23, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Chas. P. Spicer on the "J. K. Williams farm," 2 miles north of Mt. Pleasant, on the road from Summit Bridge to St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison, Auct.

Saturday, February 24th. — Public Sale of stock and farming implements, by Levi Watson, on the farm of Phillip Watson, deceased, on the road from Pine Tree to Blackbird. D P. Hutchison, Auc.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert Kumpel," on the "Jefferson Farm," on the road leading from McDonough to Port Penn D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer, C. B. Pool, Inside Clerk, Henry Kronemier, Outside Clerk.

State Prosperity Told By Figures

That the prosperity in the state of Delaware from the period of June 30, 1914, to November 17, 1916, has been most unusual, if not unparalled, is evidenced by the report just compiled by the state insurance and banking commissioner, W. R. McCabe. His report shows that on June 30, 1914, the deposits in the state banks and trust companies, 25 in all, amounted to $27,051,702, and on November 17, 1916, when the last bank report was received by the state insurance commissioner and verified by him, the deposits amounted to $42,712,857, an increase of $15,661,155.

The Transcript, $1.00

WHERE PERSIANS TAKE REST

Tea Garden Beside Dusty Road That May Easily Be a Thousand or More Years Old.

The road and the river part company at the tip of the tea garden. A sort of widening green island is there, between a crook of the stream and a wall of bowlders that would not be Persian if it were perfectly straight. Yet the tall poplars of the garden would not be Persian if they were not planted in perfectly straight lines. Transversely or obliquely, however, the trees keep to one another no such relation as they might in the West. They stand very close together, making privacies between aisle and aisle. This is the quieter and roomier part of the tea garden, where men come to enjoy the leisure of the East. A boy brings them a rug, a samovar, a jug of water and some tiny tea glasses and there underneath the bough they sit hour after hour. They generally escape my prying eye, I notice, by eschewing the neighborhood of the wall. I do not blame them, for the road on the outer side of that low wall is fabulously dusty. Who knows how many thousand years people have passed that way between the city and a certain happy valley in the mountain—Darius, Xerxes the Great, kings, the horsemen and peasants of today, strollers from afar, like Alexander of Macedon or me, jingling mules, dejected donkeys, flocks and herds that late in the afternoon or early in the morning move to and from the town, as it were in a pillar of cloud?—H. G. Dwight in the Century.

"GO ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS"

Remarkable and Appropriate Inscription Appears on the Old Temple Clock in London.

The old Temple clock in London bears a curious inscription, the origin of which is ascribed to a chance remark.

Some 200 years ago a master workman was employed to repair and put in a new face on the clock. When his work was nearly done he asked the benchers for an appropriate motto to carve upon the base. They promised to think of one. Week after week he came for their decision, but was put off. One day he found them at dinner in commons.

"What motto shall I put on the clock, your lordship?" he asked of a judge.

"Oh, go about your business!" his honor cried, angrily.

"And very suitable for a lazy, dawdling gang!" the clock-maker is said to have muttered as he retreated. It is certain that he carved "Go about your business" on the base.

The lawyers decided that no better warning could be given them at any hour of the day, and there the inscription still remains.

Old Trick Didn't Work.

The fiction of the friend who is going to occupy the seat in the railway train that one has really secured as an extra for oneself sometimes works and sometimes doesn't. A passenger hurrying along the platform, just before the train started, flung himself upon a seat that was already occupied by a large bag.

"That seat is taken," snapped a morose old gentleman; "my friend has kept it with his bag."

"Indeed," said the wily passenger affably; "then I'll occupy it till he comes."

Of course the friend never came, and therefore, just as the train was moving out of the station the wily passenger seized the bag and deliberately threw it out of the window.

"What are you doing with that bag, sir?" thundered the old gentleman, furiously.

"Anything the matter?" inquired the other, calmly. "You don't want your friend to lose his bag, do you?"

Wise Bird.

Mrs. Boodle was proud of her parrot, a wise and wily old bird; but she was prouder still of the new phonograph when it arrived. Thinking to give the parrot a surprise, she started the instrument with "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Mr. Boodle's favorite "warble."

At the very first note Polly opened her eyes in surprise, and then flew to her perch, where she rocked herself to and fro in deep and speechless astonishment, while the machine ground out the air.

"There, Polly!" said Mrs. Boodle, when the song had come to an end. "What do you think of that?"

"My word!" shrieked the old bird, her head on one side, and winking wickedly, "my word, my word, my word! You've got the old man boxed up this time, and no mistake!"

Telescope History.

It was not until 1674 that Doctor Hooke perfected the first reflecting telescope in which the spectrum was perforated so that objects could be viewed by looking directly at them. So through the year of 1777 the telescope in the hands of successive astronomers and opticians contained many changes and improvements until in 1783 William Herschel began the construction of a spectrum powerful in character and 40 feet in total length, the observer being placed in a seat near the other end of the tube and viewing the image through the system of eyeglasses. With this telescope, completed in 1789, objects were magnified 6,500 times, and on the night after it was finished Herschel discovered the sixth satellite of the planet Saturn.

Machine Sorts Coffee Beans.

A curious German invention is a machine for sorting coffee beans by color. Each bean passes into a strong beam of light, which it reflects to two selenium cells, and these, by electric control of a hopper, deposit the bean in one of several receptacles. The action depends on the different reflective powers of the differently colored beans, by which varying resistances to the electric current are successively produced in the selenium.

HOPE TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Effort Will Be Made to Find Out How Best to Deal With the Mentally Afflicted.

The handling of the insane, epileptic or defective population may be divided into three parts. The first is adequate prevention or diagnosis in the early stages. The second is provision of physical equipment, such as buildings, plants and ordinary hospitals. The third is making as useful and happy as possible the lives of permanent inmates. Indiana has done much along the lines of institutional equipment and the demand now is for a rounding out of the work by more attention to the other two needs. It is suggested that laws providing for the voluntary admission of patients be enacted, and that psychiatric wards or buildings be established. Again, patients, instead of being kept in dismal idleness, should be employed. Their labor could contribute materially to their support as well as make them more cheerful. To this end it is suggested that the industrial farm colony idea be developed as against the congested, circumscribed institution.

The problem of the mental defective is regarded by many as most confusing. Probably this is because of lack of complete information. Therefore, it has been recommended that the next legislature provide for a commission, with liberal support, to go into the whole subject so that relief on an adequate scale may be promoted. Segregation, education, treatment and development are proposed as aids in eliminating the mental defective from society. The belief is that there should be mental as well as physical examination of all school children, so that unfortunates may be detected. The entire subject calls for action in so many quarters that it is difficult to point out exactly what the legislature, at its forthcoming session, may accomplish. But it is apparent that the extension of the industrial farm colony system is possible, not only for epileptics, but also for those adjudged insane and for mental defectives.—Indianapolis News.

RELIEVES PAIN OF ANGINA

Mechanical Exercise, Such as "Stretching," Said to Be Valuable in the Treatment of Disease.

The terrible pain of angina pectoris can be relieved by simple mechanical exercises, without medicine, according to Dr. Samuel Constable of London. The New York Medical Journal describes how he applied his method to a suffering fellow practitioner:

"At once he got his friend to grasp the top bar of the bed with both hands, letting most of his weight fall on the now strongly stretched arms for about 40 seconds. After a short rest he repeated the process some five or six times. Result: Immediate cessation of all pain in arms and some relief of the chest.

"Doctor Constable now got him on the floor to grasp the bar at the end of the bed with both hands behind his back, bending forward at an angle of about 60 degrees, the chest thrown forward and the head back, thus subjecting the muscles of the affected area to strong tension. This he repeated some half dozen times, each lasting about 40 or 50 seconds. Result: Immediate cessation of all pains in the chest, the sense of constriction completely vanishing."

This was repeated about every two hours for several weeks and "on no occasion," says Doctor Constable, "did the stretching fail to give immediate relief."

The New York Medical Journal suggests that dietetic and hay fever asthmatics try these or similar stretching exercises for relief from their paroxysms.

Double Meaning.

"Well," said the far West mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys got tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company I was tellin' yer about they became mighty crusty!"

"Oh!"

"Yus; they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business nohow."

"Indeed!" commented the earnest listener; "then, may I ask, what they did?"

"Sartinly; I wus goin' to tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."—Exchange.

Oil From Various Sources.

During the last year, in Germany, about 662,250 pounds of oil were obtained from sunflower seeds, and this year promises a rich crop of poppy seed. Attention has also been drawn to the high percentage of oil contained in cherry and plum stones, which are usually thrown away. According to the statistics of 1900 there were 22,000,000 cherry and 70,000,000 plum trees in Germany. Large quantities of fruit stones were collected by school children last year, but great quantities were thrown away or destroyed owing to the difficulty of extracting the oil from them.

Couldn't Fease Uncle Si.

"So she took your old uncle from Vermont to the banquet last night? Didn't the profusion of cutlery at his plate bother him?" "It did at first. Then he gave it up, pushed his three forks aside, and proceeded to eat with his knife."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Which?

"In our mental lives we can either keep hold of the rudder and so determine exactly what course we take, what points we touch, or we can fail to do this, and failing, we drift, and are blown hither and thither by every passing breeze."

Propriety.

"Now, girlie, shall I cut your name and my name in the bark of this tree?" "I suppose there will be nothing to criticize in that," said the dear girl, "provided you also cut the name of my chaperon."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

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Middletown, - Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

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EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

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Middletown, : Delaware

Estate of Carolina Clintonia Browne Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Carolina Clintonia Browne, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the eighteenth day of December A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the eighteenth day of December A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf.

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FOR SALE—Dirt Cheap

Two Sypher incubators, one holding 36 dozen eggs, one 4 dozen, both nearly new; a fine china closet, glass front, etc; one iron sink, 28 by 18 inches, 7 inch deep. Particulars at THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE!

At Klair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell, bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagon and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday.

WM. H. KLAIR,
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For
NEAT and BEST
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Apply to This Office

Talk INTO Your Telephone

First: The operator's pleasant "Number please?"

Second: Give the number deliberately, clearly, distinctly.

Third: Talk directly *into* the transmitter with your lips close to it, giving your whole attention to the conversation.

That looks easy:

It *is* easy, and that little care in speaking *into* the telephone will help make telephoning more pleasant, the steps of your call *surer*, and the service more satisfactory to yourself and those you call.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.,
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I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 48c
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 22c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

Announcement!

On and after January first, 1917 we will positively do a strictly CASH business. All Lathe and Electrical work 90c per hour. Other work 60c per hour. Storage must be paid one month in advance. Please do not ask for credit.

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.
NORTH BROAD STREET.

WE will accept your order for prompt delivery on English quality Dixie Cannel Coal at $6.50 per ton of 2240 lbs.

This coal is guaranteed to go further than Anthracite Coal and in starting or making a hot fire, it has no equal.

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SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

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Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

REVIEW OF EUROPEAN WAR AND OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1916

Great Conflict Rages With Increased Intensity—Roumania, Fifteenth Nation to Enter Struggle, Overrun by Central Powers—Teutonic Allies Make First Peace Proposals—United States Faces Several Crises.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Those who are engaged in or are viewing at close range the titanic conflict in which all Europe is involved can with difficulty appreciate the magnitude of the events which have transpired during the past 12 months. Generations to come, however, looking back upon this period with a clearer vision, will recognize the year 1916 as one of the most tremendous, from a history-making standpoint, since the world began.

Europe continued its blood-letting throughout the year with even greater ferocity than marked the first 18 months following the breaking of the storm. The great war rounded out its second and entered upon its third year, with little promise of an early conclusion of peace. During the year new nations entered into the war, one of them, Roumania, to become the scene of some of the most ferocious fighting of the year, one new nation was created, another tottered to its fall, while on a dozen fronts millions of men were fed as human sacrifices to the insatiate war monster.

There were seven outstanding phases of the great war during the year 1916. These comprised the great offensive of the Russians in Galicia, which was finally checked by the Teutonic allies; the superhuman efforts of the Germans to capture Verdun, which were thwarted by the equally superhuman defense offered by the French; the long-awaited grand offensive of the British and the French on the western front, resulting in the recovery of considerable area in the Somme region, but not definitely breaking the deadlock in northern France; the checking of an Austrian offensive by the Italians and the launching of a counter-offensive by which the Italians made big strides in their campaign against Trieste; the conquest of Roumania by the Teutonic allies; the drive of the Serbs, aided by French, Italian and British troops, in an effort to regain their lost kingdom, and the final abandonment by the entente allies of their disastrous Gallipoli campaign.

The Russians launched their offensive in Galicia on the first day of the year. On January 9, the effort of the entente allies to force the Dardanelles was definitely abandoned, and the forces of the allies entirely evacuated the Gallipoli peninsula.

Verdun Attack Launched.

Early in February, the Russians, after a lull in the fighting, resumed their offensive in Galicia and on February 10 they crossed the Dniester and threatened Czernowitz. The Russians, under Grand Duke Nicholas, also continued their drive in the Caucasus and on February 14 they captured the important town of Erzerum. February 21, the Germans, led by the crown prince, launched their attack on Verdun, and during the next few days they smashed their way through the outer defenses until they came within big-gun range of the French stronghold. The French, taken by surprise, were forced to give ground, but by the last of the month they had strengthened their shattered lines and had checked the German drive. In the Verdun sector, for the next few months, occurred some of the most sanguinary fighting of the entire war. The Austrians had considerable success on the Italian front during the month, entering Durazzo on February 26 and driving the Italians before them. Portugal signalized its entry into the great conflict February 29 by seizing 34 German steamers interned in Portuguese ports. Germany demanded the release of the ships and on March 9 declared war on Portugal, the thirteenth nation to enter the conflict.

The month of March was marked chiefly by the continued determined attacks of the Germans upon Verdun. The assault entered its third stage in this month with repeated attacks on Vaux, Douaumont and other outlying towns, most of which were repulsed with terrific losses. During the month the Italians finally checked the Austrian drive and launched a big offensive along the entire Austrian front. The Russians continued their victorious drive against the Turks in Armonit, capturing Bitlis on March 3, and other important towns later in the month.

The early days of April saw a slowing up of the Russian offensive in Galicia. The Germans launched a counter offensive all along the Russian front but gained little headway. The following months saw terrific fighting along this front. April 23, the British admitted a defeat at the hands of the Turks in Mesopotamia and on April 29, General Townshend and 10,000 British soldiers, who had been besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, were forced to surrender after repeated efforts to relieve them had failed.

Great Sea Battle Fought.

The first great naval battle of the war was fought by the German and British high seas fleets off the coast of Jutland, Denmark, May 31. The British admit the loss of six large cruisers and eight destroyers, the Germans one battleship, one battle cruiser and a number of light cruisers and destroyers. More than 9,000 lives were lost. Both sides claim the victory. Five days later Great Britain received a staggering blow when the British cruiser Hampshire was blown up in the North sea by a mine and Earl Kitchener, British secretary of war, and his entire staff, were lost. During the early part of June the Russians broadened their offensive in Galicia and along the lines further north and on June 7 they announced the recapture of the fortress of Lutsk in Volhynia and the crossing of the Ikwa and Styr rivers at several points.

On July 1, the British and French launched their great drive on the west front. A concerted attack was made on a 25-mile front north and south of the Somme river. July 11, after ten days and nights of continuous fighting, the British claimed the capture of the whole of the enemy's first lines of defense on a front of 14,000 yards. During the remainder of the month the British and French continued their advance, the British occupying the entire village of Pozieres July 26 and the French advancing close to Peronne, an important railroad center.

During the month of August the Russians, after terrific fighting, pierced the Teuton lines on the Lemberg and Kovel fronts and advanced in the Carpathians. The Italians continued their drive on Trieste. August 9, after days of terrific fighting, they captured Goritz and pushed forward, pursuing the retreating Austrians.

Roumania Enters War.

Roumania, after months of wavering, entered the war on the side of the entente allies with a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. Roumania was the fifteenth nation to enter the war. On the same day Italy declared war on Germany and the following day Germany declared war on Roumania. With the declaration of war fighting began between the Roumanians and Austrians on the Transylvanian frontier. August 30, the Roumanians occupied Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, the two chief cities of Transylvania. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, whose successes had made him the idol of the German people, succeeded General von Falkenhayn as chief of the general staff of the German army August 29.

During the month of September, the Roumanians, co-operating with the Russians, advanced in northern Transylvania and Bukowina, but suffered severe reverses at the hands of the Bulgarians and Austrians in Dobrudja. The allied troops made decided gains in the Somme sector, occupying Combles and other important towns on September 26.

Early in October the tide turned against the Roumanians and Russians in Transylvania and the latter were forced to retire before a strong Austro-German force under command of General von Falkenhayn. On October 11, the Teutons began an invasion of Roumania. On the Verdun front, the French smashed the German lines October 24, retaking Douaumont fort and village.

The struggle between the Roumanian and Russian forces on the one side and the Teuton and Bulgarian armies on the other held the center of attention in November. Taking advantage of the plight in which the Roumanians on the Transylvanian front found themselves Von Mackensen held his lines in Dobrudja and, attacking the Danube line, forced the river barrier at several points. Effecting a juncture of their forces, the Teuton commanders drove the Roumanians back upon Bucharest. The Roumanians retreated rapidly toward the capital, burning villages and all stores of grain and munitions in the district through which they passed. November 28, the seat of the Roumanian government was moved from Bucharest to Jassy, near the Russian frontier. The Roumanians evacuated Bucharest December 6 in order to save their army.

The Serbians, aided by French and Italian troops, made a start toward winning back their country during November. Their big drive resulted in the capture of Monastir on November 19. On the Somme front the battle of the Ancre opened November 13 with the capture by the British of five miles of the German positions, together with three strong towns.

An announcement of far-reaching significance was made in the Russian duma December 2 by Premier Trepoff, who read a proclamation announcing officially that an agreement concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in 1915, and later approved by Italy, "establishes in definite manner the rights of Russia to the straits and Constantinople."

The fall of the British cabinet early in December furnished one of the most sensational features of the year's war developments. Demands of David Lloyd-George for the formation of a smaller war council to obtain greater efficiency forced the resignation of Premier Asquith. Lloyd-George was made premier and selected a new cabinet, the prosecution of the war being placed in the hands of five men, including the premier.

The first direct overtures for peace came on December 13, when Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey sent identical notes to the entente allies through the United States, Spain and Switzerland, proposing that the belligerents arrange a conference for the discussion of peace terms. The notes were transmitted to the allied governments by President Wilson without comment. The peace proposals were received coldly. Premier Briand, in the French house of deputies, issued a warning against a premature peace, and the Russian duma, according to announcement made December 16, passed a resolution favoring a refusal on the part of the allied governments to enter into any peace negotiations whatever under present conditions.

December 19, Premier Lloyd-George replied to Germany's proposals, virtually refusing to consider them.

As if in answer to the peace proposals, the French in the Verdun sector delivered a crushing attack on the German forces December 15, winning 12 square miles of territory north of Verdun and driving the Germans back close to the line from which they started their great offensive against Verdun in February. General Nivelle, who directed this attack, had been a few days before placed in supreme command of the French armies in the west, succeeding General Joffre, who was made commander in chief of the French armies, but with little more than advisory powers.

WAR AND THE UNITED STATES

Diplomatic difficulties growing out of the war in Europe continued to confront the United States government throughout the past year. The submarine controversy with Germany, which had been more or less acute since the sinking of the Lusitania, was intensified March 2, when the British Channel steamer Sussex and the British steamer Englishman, both of which carried Americans, were torpedoed and sunk without warning. This occurred about two weeks after congress, at the urging of the president, had refused to adopt a resolution warning Americans to remain off armed merchant ships of the belligerents. The German government at first denied any responsibility for the attack on the Sussex, and on April 18 President Wilson addressed a note which amounted practically to an ultimatum to the German government. In this note the president declared that unless Germany immediately declared and effected an abandonment of its methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the United States could "have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether." Germany's reply to this note, received in Washington May 5, promised compliance in the future with the laws of warfare in its submarine operations. A supplementary note from Berlin, received May 10, admitted that the Sussex was torpedoed, expressed regret, offered indemnity and declared that the submarine commander had been punished. No further serious controversy occurred with Germany until after the sinking of the Marina, with Americans aboard, October 28. It was charged that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. After an investigation Germany assumed responsibility for the sinking of the boat, declaring that the captain of the submarine thought the Marina an armed transport.

An interchange of notes between the United States and the entente governments, regarding the seizure and examination of American mails, was productive of little result. In several communications Great Britain and France insisted upon their rights to examine neutral mails, but on October 12 they made some slight concessions, promising to improve the mail service between America and neutral countries.

A blacklist against American firms and individuals, charged with dealing with Germany, which was published by Great Britain July 18, and by France August 6, brought emphatic protests from the United States government, but on November 14 Great Britain formally rejected the American protests, declaring that the blacklist was not aimed at neutrals.

July 9, the German submarine Deutschland, the first merchant submarine to cross the ocean, arrived at Baltimore July 11. The Deutschland was formally declared a merchant vessel by the United States authorities and as such was entitled to the privileges of merchant vessels. The Deutschland returned safely to Germany and on October 31 arrived at New London, Conn., on its second trip. The war was brought close to the United States October 8 when a German submarine, the U-53, sank five merchant vessels off the coast of the United States.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

The relations of the United States with Mexico became more strained during 1916 than at any previous time during the years of civil war that followed the retirement of President Porfirio Diaz. They approached a crisis early in the year when, on January 10, nineteen men, nearly all of them Americans, were taken from a train near Chihuahua and killed by a band of bandits.

Conditions became still more tense when, on March 9, several hundred bandits led by Villa raided and burned the town of Columbus, N. M., killing nine American civilians and eight United States soldiers. March 10, President Wilson ordered 5,000 United States troops into Mexico to catch Villa.

General Carranza, head of the de facto government in Mexico, began soon to display antagonism toward the American expedition and on March 17 he issued orders forbidding American troops from entering Mexican towns. He also refused to grant permission for the American forces to use the Mexican railroads for the transportation of supplies.

April 12, a detachment of United States troops was attacked by Carranza troops and citizens of Parral. Two Americans and 40 Mexicans were killed in the encounter. The following day Carranza demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, but his demand was ignored. The pursuit of Villa came to a standstill, however, because of the hostility of Carranza.

May 31, General Carranza again demanded the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico on peril of "recourse to arms," and followed this up on June 16 with a definite threat of attack unless the troops were withdrawn northward. The following day re-enforcements were rushed to the United States troops in Mexico and within a short time the expeditionary force aggregated about 12,000 men. June 18, the war department ordered all the state militia mobilized and within the next two weeks 50,000 of the state soldiers had been rushed to the border.

A detachment of American troops was attacked by Carranza troops at Carrizal, June 21, and twelve Americans were killed and 17 captured.

A short time later Carranza abandoned his hostile attitude and in a conciliatory note to President Wilson suggested the appointment of a joint commission to settle the dispute between the two countries. July 28, President Wilson accepted this proposal.

President Wilson named Secretary of the Interior Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. J. R. Mott as members of the American commission on August 22 and on September 6, the joint commission began its sessions at New London, Conn. The sessions continued until November 24, when a protocol was signed providing for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico in 40 days, conditional upon the Carranza government showing within that time that it could protect the border and prevent raids by bandits upon American territory.

Two days before the signing of this protocol, Villa, at the head of a strong force, attacked Chihuahua City and after a battle lasting several days he captured that city.

Carranza forces regained control of Chihuahua City December 3 and Villa's forces fled to the mountains west of that city, where they were later reported to be gathering new recruits in preparation for more extensive operations.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

The outstanding feature of the year in the industrial world was the threatened strike of the 400,000 members of the four great railway brotherhoods, which was prevented only by the passage by congress of the Adamson bill.

The demands of the four brotherhoods, representing the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, were made upon the railroads early in the year and after fruitless conferences between the representatives of the brotherhoods and the committee of general managers representing practically every railroad in the United States, a strike vote was taken among the members of the brotherhoods. On July 26 it was announced that the vote had been overwhelmingly in favor of a strike unless the demands of the men were granted by the railroads.

The federal board of mediation immediately offered its services in an effort to prevent a strike but on August 12 the board announced that it had been unable to bring about an agreement and on the following day President Wilson summoned the general managers' committee and the brotherhoods' representatives to the White House for a conference. This conference produced no result, the railroad managers offering to submit the whole controversy to arbitration but the brotherhood representatives refusing to agree to arbitration of their eight-hour day demands. August 29, President Wilson, with a promise from the brotherhood leaders that they could rescind their strike order, already issued, if a law were passed providing for the placing of their wage scales on an eight-hour basis, went before congress and asked the passage of three bills which he deemed necessary to meet the situation. One of these bills provided that "eight hours shall be deemed the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of all employees" operating trains in interstate traffic.

Other bills proposed by the president provided for the compulsory submission of rail labor disputes to a board of mediation to be appointed by the president before a strike could be declared and for government operation of the railways in case of military necessity.

The bill embodying the provision for the eight-hour basis for wages, known as the Adamson bill, was rushed through the house September 1 and was passed by the senate September 2. The order for a strike which was to have gone into effect September 4 was then rescinded. The session of congress ended shortly afterwards and consideration of the other measures proposed by the president was postponed until the next session.

Strikes were in progress in a number of industries during the early part of the year and some were marked by scenes of violence. April 24, striking employees of the Westinghouse company, led by a masked woman, rioted in East Pittsburgh. Fatal strike riots occurred at the Carnegie Steel works in Braddock, Pa., May 2. A big strike was started by the Chicago garment workers May 9. Express drivers in Chicago struck May 16 and considerable violence marked the strike, express wagons being operated under police protection. July 13, state troops were sent to La Salle, Ill., to quell riots of cement works strikers.

A strike of street railway men stopped all surface cars in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, New York, August 5, but the strike ended two days later temporarily. September 6, a strike of all men on the subway, elevated and surface lines in New York was called. Serious riots marked the street car strike in New York, particularly on October 5.

November 5, a large party of I. W. W. members from Seattle engaged in a battle with a sheriff's posse at Everett, Wash. Seven men were killed during the fighting.

November 15, the National Industrial Conference Board was organized by representatives of several associations of manufacturers said to embrace 15,000 employers, giving work to approximately 7,000,000 persons. The board, it was announced, will look after the interests of employers in their relations with labor.

November 22, Judge Hook of the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo., held the Adamson eight-hour law unconstitutional and an agreement was reached between the representatives of the government and of the railroads for an appeal to the United States Supreme court in an effort to obtain a final decision on the validity of the law as soon as possible.

The year was marked, especially, in the latter portion, by marked increases in wages in many industries. Increases of $8,000,000 annually were granted in the soft coal fields March 6. The United States Steel Corporation, November 21, announced a 10 per cent increase of wages, amounting to approximately $20,000,000 annually. November 23, New England cotton mills announced a general increase in wages. Wages were increased during the year in the packing industries and in many other fields.

The year was one of great prosperity in all manufacturing and agricultural industries. Foreign trade of the United States, as shown by reports of the department of commerce, reached a total of $7,463,000,000 in the year ending November 1, an increase of $1,500,000,000 over 1915, and $2,500,000,000 over 1914.

The total wheat yield of the United States in 1916 was only 547,000,000 bushels, as compared with 1,011,000,000 bushels in 1915 and at the same time there was almost a proportionate falling off in all other grain crops. While the crops decreased enormously in quantity, they also increased enormously in price. The value of 19 staple crops, as based on the November 1 estimate of the department of agriculture, was $7,099,338,031, as compared with the estimated value on November 1, 1915, of the same crops of that year of $5,983,306,817. The aggregate value of all farm products, including live stock, was estimated at $12,000,000,000.

POLITICS IN OTHER LANDS

The Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland, the establishment of a revolutionary government in Greece, the proclamation of Poland as an independent nation by its Teutonic conquerors and the restoration of the republic in China, constituted the most important developments of a political nature in countries outside of the United States in 1916.

An official mandate, issued March 22, announced the abandonment of the Chinese monarchy and the restoration of the republic which had been displaced by the monarchy during the latter part of 1915. Yuan Shi Kai announced his rejection of the emperorship and resumed the presidency of the republic. June 6, Yuan Shi Kai died suddenly and Yuan Li Hung became president.

The Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland was precipitated on April 18, when Sir Roger Casement, former consular officer of the United Kingdom, was captured while attempting to land in Ireland from Germany and a German ship loaded with arms to be used in an Irish uprising was sunk while attempting to land the arms. April 24, the Sinn Fein rebels seized parts of Dublin and serious fighting in the streets followed. The revolt spread, and on April 27 martial law was declared over the entire island. April 28, loyal troops took St. Stephens green in Dublin from the rebels, capturing 400 of them, and the following day, Peter Pearse, "president of the Irish Republic," surrendered. The next day the main body of the rebels surrendered, May 3, Pearse, Thomas J. Clark and Thomas McDonagh, leaders of the revolt, were executed in the Tower of London, after being found guilty of sedition at a military trial. Ten other leaders of the rebels were executed during the next few days. June 26, Sir Roger Casement was placed on trial for treason in London. He was convicted and sentenced to death June 29 and the sentence was executed by hanging in Pentonville prison, August 3. Following the Sinn Fein revolt, an effort was made by the government to bring about a compromise which would result in the granting of home rule to Ireland at once, but the effort was fruitless.

The revolutionary movement in Greece, which resulted in the formation of a provisional government by former Premier Venizelos, grew out of the refusal of King Constantine to be drawn into the war on the side of the entente allies. September 21, the island of Crete seceded from Greece, and on September 28, Former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis issued a proclamation declaring the establishment of a provisional government for Greece.

The independence of Poland, which had been wrested from Russia by Teutonic arms, was proclaimed by Germany and Austria, November 5.

An important development in far eastern politics was the announcement, July 7, of the signing of a Japanese-Russian convention declared to provide for the mutual safety of the two nations and the protection of their mutual interests in the far East. The Japanese foreign office announced that the convention did not threaten the open door in China and would not affect American trade and interests in any way. September 5, new demands made by Japan, which were construed as threatening the integrity of China, were revealed. October 3, the Japanese cabinet resigned and the emperor entrusted the formation of a new cabinet to Count Terauchi, who is regarded as the leader of the element favoring an aggressive military policy for Japan, especially with reference to China.

The death of Franz Josef, emperor of Austria-Hungary, which occurred November 21, was expected in some quarters to be productive of events of far-reaching importance from a political viewpoint in the dual monarchy.

United States marines were landed in Santo Domingo and fought several engagements with rebel bands. Finally conditions in the island became so chaotic that, on November 29, the United States authorities proclaimed a military government of the country. This was expected to pave the way for establishing in Santo Domingo such a financial and police protectorate as the United States already exercises over Haiti.

POLITICS IN UNITED STATES

The presidential election and the campaign which preceded it occupied a large part of the attention of the people of the United States throughout the year 1916. June 5, the Woman's party was originated and opened its first convention in Chicago. Two days later both the Republican and Progressive national conventions opened in Chicago. June 10, former President Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president by the Progressives and Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States Supreme court and former governor of New York, was nominated by the Republicans. The Republicans nominated Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for vice president and the Progressives named John M. Parker of Louisiana as Roosevelt's running mate. June 16, the Democratic national convention convened in St. Louis and the following day President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were renominated without opposition. June 26, Colonel Roosevelt declined the Progressive nomination and the majority of the members of the Progressive national committee, meeting in Chicago, endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Hughes.

The election on November 7 was one of the most unusual ever held in the United States, the result not being definitely known until three days after the election, when the final count in California gave the 13 electoral votes of that state to President Wilson and gave him victory. President Wilson won 276 votes in the electoral college and Mr. Hughes 255. The vote cast in the election was larger by several million than any ever cast before in the United States, President Wilson receiving a plurality of about 400,000 in the popular vote. The great increase in the size of the vote was due partly to the fact that women voted for president in this election in 12 states.

Four more states voted to adopt state-wide prohibition in this election. They were Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota. The Democrats retained control of the United States senate, but as a result of the close election, neither of the two major parties has a majority in the lower house of the next congress. The balance of power is held by five members not elected as members of either party—1 Socialist, 1 Progressive, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Protectionist and 1 Independent.

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA

Thousands of lives were lost during the year by the sinking of merchant vessels and warships as a result of their being torpedoed by submarines or blown up by mines. The greatest loss of life in accidents or attacks of this kind occurred February 26, when the French cruiser Provence was sunk in the Mediterranean sea, and 3,130 persons were drowned. April 23, more than 1,000 lives were lost in a collision between a Chinese cruiser and a transport.

February 2, the Japanese liner Daijin was sunk in a collision and 160 lives were lost.

February 9, the French cruiser Admiral Charnier was torpedoed and sunk with a loss of 374 lives. February 16, nine persons were killed when the opera house at Mexia, Tex., was destroyed by fire. February 20, great snowslides in the Salzburg alps killed nearly 100 persons. February 22, ten persons were killed in a triple collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near Bridgeport, Conn. February 29, an explosion in a mine at Kempton, W. Va., killed 15 men.

March 5, the Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias struck a rock and sank off the coast of Brazil, with a loss of 300 lives.

March 28, 26 persons were killed and many were injured in a collision on the New York Central railroad near Cleveland, O.

April 19, Kansas and Missouri were swept by tornadoes which killed 17 persons. June 5, tornadoes killed 57 persons in Arkansas and 49 in other middle western states. May 8, the steamer Kirby sank in Lake Superior and 20 lives were lost. May 15, an explosion in the Du Pont powder plant at Gibbstown, N. J., killed 13 men.

Hundreds of fishermen were lost in a monsoon off the Ceylon coast, July 20. July 24, 23 men were killed by an explosion of gas in a water tunnel at Cleveland, O. A trolley wreck at Johnstown, Pa., took a toll of 25 lives, August 12. August 29, the United States cruiser Memphis was wrecked by a storm in the harbor at Santo Domingo and 41 lives were lost.

Twenty-seven men were killed September 12, when the central span of a great bridge being built over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, collapsed and fell. September 18, a great dam near Hannwald, Bohemia, burst and 300 persons were drowned. A fire in the Christian Brothers college at St. Louis, Mo., killed nine men, October 5, and 19 persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed a hospital at Farnham, Que., October 26. November 3, the steamers Connemara and Retriever were sunk by a collision in the Irish sea and 92 were lost. On November 7, 50 lives were lost when a Boston "L" car plunged off a bridge. An explosion at Bakaritza, Russia, November 21, resulted in the death of 341 persons.

THE LAWMAKERS

Congress was in session continuously from January 4, when it reassembled after the Christmas holidays, until September 8. Early in the session a hot fight developed over the Philippine bill passed by the house. The senate adopted the Clarke amendment providing for the granting of full independence to the Philippines within from two to four years. May 1, the house rejected the Clarke amendment and on August 16 the senate accepted a compromise pledging independence to the Philippines when the Filipinos are fit for self-government.

February 2, the house passed a bill prohibiting child labor in the manufacture of products for interstate commerce, and late in the session the bill was passed by the senate and signed by the president. February 18, the senate ratified the Haitian treaty, providing for American supervision of the finances and police regulation of the republic.

Legislation providing for large increases in the strength of the army and navy received much attention. The navy appropriation bill, as finally passed, provided for the building of 157 ships during the next three years. The army bill, as passed, carried appropriations of $313,970,447 for the ensuing fiscal year, an increase of $131,667,091 over the amount carried by the bill as it first passed the house.

On July 17, the rural credit measure enacted by congress became a law upon receiving the signature of President Wilson.

The house, May 20, passed a bill appropriating $50,000,000 to be used by the government for the purchase and operation of ships for the purpose of rehabilitating the American merchant marine. The senate passed the bill, August 18, by a vote of 38 to 21, after one of the most bitterly contested legislative struggles of the Wilson administration.

September 7, the senate ratified the treaty providing for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies.

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10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.—Adv.

NEARLY SPOILED THE JOKE

Papa Failed at First to Give the Proper Interrogation When Bobby Sprang It.

Bobby came home from school, full of information, as usual. Each day since his entrance two months ago he brings some choice bit of knowledge. His father, with much parental pride, is never too busy to give attention.

"Do you know, daddy, Clarence James told me today that his father is an automobile dealer and he says his father says the new —— don't make nearly so much noise as the old ones," said the youngster.

"Well, sonny, that all depends on the condition of the car. I saw a new —— today that chugged like a threshing machine," commented the father.

Bobby's face fell.

"That isn't the answer," he replied. "You should say, 'Why?'"

"All right, sonny. Why?"

"Because they haven't a brass band in front," explained Bobby, proudly. —Indianapolis News.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

Disappear With Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

The first thing in restoring dry, failing hair is to get rid of dandruff and itching. Rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Prevent skin and scalp troubles by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparation.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Caring for a Monkey Mascot.

The newest addition to the Berlin zoological garden is a monkey which was the mascot of the U-35 for a considerable time.

The monkey originally was the mascot of an English merchantman that was halted by the German submarine. He made trip after trip with the U-35 and was "in at the death" of several merchantmen. His transfer to the zoo was ordered only when it became so cold that he was likely to suffer if exposed.

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE CREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists. GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S., Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inactions.—J. S. Mill.

Alaska has forbidden the employment in underground mines of boys under sixteen.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restores regularity without griping. Adv.

Don't be an egotist, for the man behind the "ego" is apt to be behind in many other things.

Even though all is not gold that glitters, a lot of people are satisfied with the glitter.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

The Chilean government has postponed conversion of its paper currency to gold until January, 1919.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Combination.

Knicker—What is the combination that wins a war?

Bocker—Men and a man.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Neither Gone Nor Forgotten.

Knicker—Everybody's pay is to be raised.

Bocker—Including the Piper's.

Be careful—remember what a lot of coolness is caused by hot words.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day backache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Pennsylvania Case

D. R. Pringle, 913 Oak St., Indiana, Pa., says: "I suffered acutely from pains across the small of my back. The kidney secretions passed too frequently, especially at night and I felt miserable. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the backache and regulated the action of my kidneys. The cure has lasted and my kidneys are now in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

"ROUGH on RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Bugs. Die outdoors. 15c and 25c.

Merely Weary Them.

Tell people how good you feel, but don't bother them with a recital of your aches and pains; they won't be interested, anyhow.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.—Adv.

Wicked Goings On.

"I understand automobiles have revolutionized the life farmers lead."

"So they have, in one way."

"How is that?"

"Farmers often return home in their cars from making a night of it in the city at the hour when they used to get up and go to work."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

INTERESTING CITY OF CHINA

Urga, in the North, Chiefly Celebrated for the Number of Its Picturesque "Holy Men."

One of the least-known cities of China is Urga, where sand, squalor and holy men are the predominating features. Yet the place is not without interest. Urga lies at the edge of a desert in North China, and its people are most un-Chinese in appearance. It is said that every third man met there is a lama. The chief lama in Urga is as great a personage in the North as the Dalai lama half a century ago. Thousands upon thosands of lesser lamas adore him and tens of thousands of the populace in their turn adore lesser lamas. There is also a college for the study of religion in Urga, so that holy men in all stages of holiness are present in great numbers. There are frequent festivals, with great spinning of prayer wheels and making of offerings and ceremonies of purification, culminating in the grotesquely beautiful devil dance by certain of the lamas in their horrible robes and masks. The populace is used to the religious atmosphere, though, and it is the pilgrims from the country round who are chiefly impressed. They include all manner of mysterious folks who live on the trackless steppes of inland Asia—herders by trade and doubtless robbers and caravan bandits by vocation in most cases.

The Kind.

"Some children have to be handled with gloves."

"I suppose with kid gloves."

Or Life-Saving.

Modern military inventions, wonderful as they are, cannot be classified as either time saving or labor saving.

Reach for the things above.

Why Wait

Mr. Coffee Drinker, till heart, nerves, or stomach "give way?"

The sure, easy way to keep out of coffee troubles is to use the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

Better quit coffee now, while you are feeling good, and try Postum, the popular American beverage.

"There's a Reason"

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 7

JESUS THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF MEN.

The studies for the first six months of this year are devoted to the gospel of John; the remaining portion of the year to II Kings, Ezra and Nehemiah, being a study with the prophets. One year from now we begin the new "graded uniform lessons" recently adopted by the reorganized International Lesson committee.

John was younger than his brother, James, and lived to be the oldest of the apostles, dying somewhere between A. D. 95 and 98. His name means "Peace," though he is surnamed the "son of thunder" (Mark 3:17). Five of the New Testament books bear his name. He blended the gentleness of a dove with the force and vision of an eagle." The purpose of his gospel is clearly stated (ch. 20:31). Only about 8 per cent of it is found in the other three gospels. Seventy-six times the word "witness" is used. The word "father" occurs 140 times and the name "Jesus" 240 times.

I. The Word (vv. 1-5). Words utter thoughts; a word is an expression of an inaudible and invisible thing. As the Word, Christ is Creator (ch. 14:9; 8:19), he is the source of light. "The word is God heard; the life is God felt, and the light is God seen"—Moody. This eternally existing person is called the Word because in him God fully expresses or reveals himself. The Bible is the written word because in it God speaks and reveals himself through this person who is the eternal Word (Heb. 1:3). The first verse brings out the fact that there are at least two persons in the Godhead, the one divine person in company with whom the word was, and the word, himself, was God; that is, was also a divine person. He who by his incarnation became our brother and our savior was first our creator and the creator of all things, and apart from him not anything came into existence. The Word did not become the light of men by his incarnation in Jesus of Nazareth. He was ever the Light of Men. The light that shone in the Old Testament time shone from him. When sin came, night came. Conditions of the world since the fall have been that of dense spiritual and intellectual darkness, but in the midst of this universal darkness there has always been a light. Our Savior must first of all be divine, having all knowledge and power. He must have also life which can create and maintain existence. He must also be light, for dead minds cannot know nor dead souls see.

II. The Witness (vv. 6-10). John the Baptizer came for a witness. He was not the light. Some might have thought him to be the promised Messiah. This he denied. He was a lamp which held forth light to men concerning the true light "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." He reflected light (v. 8). John told all that he knew. Testimony will expand as experience enlarges. The spoken word of man must confirm the experience of the word in our lives. John was a wonderful man, a man whom God delighted to honor, but he was a man. Men are not asked to believe blindly, but always upon an abundance of testimony.

III. The World (vv. 11-14). This world was created by Jesus, and throughout its existence he has been in the world, though the world knew him not. This living light had been coming into the world, and was not fully come until he was manifest to Israel at the baptismal act of John. In order to be made manifest the "Word was made flesh" in the person of Jesus. The world did not apprehend the light (v. 5) nor did the world which he was in and which was made by him (v. 10). Even his own people, literally his own household servants, i. e. Israel, received him not to themselves, but whoever receives him, even the vilest sinner of earth, and takes him into his heart to be all Jesus desired to be, savior, lord, teacher, friend, that instant he becomes a child of God. We cannot attempt to explain this mystery. The union of spirit and body was in one person, a sample fact; though unexplained, still true. The union of God with a human body, forming one person, Christ Jesus, sometimes spoken of separately, sometimes as a whole, sometimes as divine, sometimes as human. We cannot divide his activities into two sections and say this is divine and this is human; they are inexplicably blended into one. This Christ really dwelt among us. He did not merely appear to some persons, or come in a vision, and yet his abode among us was only temporary, only a few years, and we beheld his glory, the glory of the only begotten Son. The world expected a Messiah and his own creation, his own inheritance received him not, rejected him, opposed him, crucified him, their lord, savior, king and messiah. Those who received him and believed on his name became sons.

To be a child of God we must be born into the nature and character of God, into his spiritual life. We are members of his family. We are under a peculiar, loving care, dwelling under the shadow of his almighty wing. We have a share in his beautiful home.

We are heirs of all things through him, his joy, his love, his character and his blessing and the privileges of working for him and with him. We become heirs by being born of God, not of blood, physical descent nor inheritance, for the best of parents cannot bestow this gift upon their children.

Not by our own efforts or exertions nor the will of the flesh, not by the will of men, through wisdom and man's highest powers of intellect, but of God.

SITE FOR ORCHARD

Trees Should Be Planted With Reference to Land Contour.

MINIMUM EROSION OF SOIL

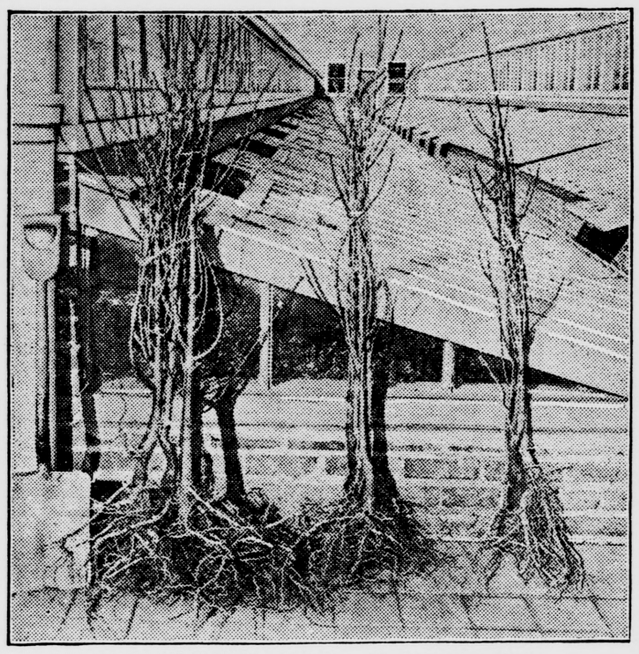
Plan Rows in Such Way That Tillage, Spraying and Harvesting Operations May Be Conducted With Greatest Ease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where the site selected for an orchard consists of steep slopes, the trees should be planted with reference to the contour of the land. The rows should be made in such a way that erosion of the soil will be reduced to a minimum, and that tillage, spraying, and harvesting operations may be conducted with the greatest possible ease.

The distance for planting is governed by the kinds of fruit to be grown, the habit of growth of the variety, and the fertility of the soil. Peaches may be planted from 18 to 22 feet apart, pears about 24 feet apart, and apples from 30 to 40 feet apart.

Mixed plantings, such as apples and peaches, are sometimes profitable, but the management problems are less complicated when each fruit is planted by itself. Each variety should be planted in a separate block to facilitate harvesting, but a block which contains a self-sterile variety should be located near a block which contains a variety that is a good pollenizer.



THREE DIFFERENT GRADES OF PEACH TREES.

Selection of Varieties.

A great measure of the success with an orchard depends upon the proper selection of the varieties of fruit to be grown. This selection of varieties requires considerable care, and it is always well to find out what varieties do best in the particular locality, and also to consult the best authorities in the state. The number of varieties to be grown will depend upon the purpose, whether they are for home use or for market, and upon the kind of fruit. Where the purpose is to have a succession of ripe fruit over a long period, a greater number of varieties may be used than where the ripe fruit is desired over a short period of time. The number of varieties of one kind of fruit is often influenced by the quantity of other kinds of fruit which ripens at the same time. In many sections the number of varieties grown for market is limited by the heavy shipping period of other regions.

Proper Way to Plant Tree.

Kind of Trees to Plant.

Only trees that are thrifty and well-grown and which have good roots and tops should be planted. Thrifty, well-grown trees need not be the largest trees to be found in the nursery, but often medium-sized trees will be as desirable as the larger ones. The smaller grades in many cases consist of trees which are weak and stunted, and often the root systems may be very poor. Though the small trees may be bought at a lower price than the medium-sized or large ones, they may prove costly in the end, especially if they lack the vitality necessary to make a good growth after being planted.

Apple, plum, pear, and cherry trees are commonly planted as two-year-olds; that is, after they have made two seasons' growth in the nursery, though many growers prefer one-year-old trees, especially apple and cherry. Peaches are invariably planted as one-year-olds.

Nursery trees should always be packed in such a way that the roots will not dry out, and upon delivery at the place where they are to be planted they should be unpacked immediately. Unless the trees can be planted at once, they should be heeled in. A place that is well drained, with a deep mellow soil, should be selected for heeling in the trees. A trench is dug of sufficient width and depth to receive the roots, and the trees are carefully placed in this trench. Trees that are tied in bundles should be separated before heeling in, and the earth should be worked around the roots of each tree to prevent drying to any serious extent.

Preparation for Planting.

Thorough preparation of the soil is just as important for planting an orchard as for planting corn or wheat. Deep plowing and thorough harrowing are very essential. It is a very good plan to grow some cultivated crop on the land the year preceding the setting of the orchard. This crop will not only put the land in better mechanical condition, but if a leguminous crop, it will increase the plant-food in the soil. Preliminary to digging the holes for the trees, many growers plow one or two furrows as deep as practicable along the line where the tree row is to go. This plowing saves considerable digging when planting the trees.

Setting the Trees.

Success in planting trees is made possible by avoiding unnecessary exposure of the roots and by thorough firming of the soil about the trees. Puddling the roots is a common practice where the roots are apt to be exposed during planting operations.

In preparing the tree for planting, all bruised or broken roots should be cut off, and all excessively long roots should be pruned back to correspond with the rest of the root system. The holes for the trees should be large enough to admit the roots without bending and crowding, and deep enough so that when filled the trees will be two or three inches deeper than they were in the nursery. The trees should be set with a slant toward the direction of the prevailing winds. After the trees are set they should be pruned back. One-year-old trees are usually cut back to a single stem 18 to 30 inches high, but if the trees are very large three or four short stubs are left at the top of the main stem so as to insure the growth of branches at the point where it is desired to form the head of the tree. Two-year-old trees should have short stubs left which are carefully selected to form the scaffold limbs of the trees.

LOOK OUT FOR LUMPS ON JAWS OF CATTLE

Disease May Be Successfully Treated if Taken While in Its Incipient Stage.

(By H. S. EAKINS, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

The loss occurring from the condemnation of the heads of beef animals because of "big jaw" or what is perhaps more commonly known as "lumpy jaw" is surprisingly large. Treatment of this disease is very successful if taken during the incipient stages, and even when the disease is well advanced it is controlled by veterinary skill in many cases. There is some question concerning the direct transmission of this disease from one animal to another but there is no questions about the folly of taking a chance on any loathsome disease among animals on the farm. Any nodule or abscess formation about the jaws or necks of cattle should be looked upon with suspicion and attended to at once.

Stock Will Eat Pumpkins.

Stock that positively refuse to eat pumpkins early in the fall will often eat them readily in the winter months after green and succulent stuff has been frozen, and, of course, they are a valuable addition to the regular feeds.

Apple Growing Not Easy.

Apple growing is not the easiest business in the world, but it is one that is full of pleasure, and when conducted along the right lines, there is good profit in it.

Feed Brood Sow Liberally.

If your sow is supporting a large litter of pigs she should be so fed that her flow of milk will increase as the pigs grow larger. Skim milk and buttermilk add value to almost any ration for pigs.

Testing Clover Seed.

Have you made a germination test of your cover crop seed? It always pays to know how many dead seed you are planting, and testing is the way to find it out.

FOR BETTER ROADS

RULES FOR DRAGGING ROADS

Dry Highway Should Never Be Worked—Constant Attention Necessary—Drag Towards Center.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

Use a light drag.

Haul it over the road at an angle so that a small amount of earth is pushed to the center of the road.

Drive the team at a walk.

Ride on the drag; do not walk.

Begin at one side of the road, returning up the opposite side.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.

Do not drag a dry road.

Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

The width of traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 18 to 20 feet; first drag a little more than the width of a single-wheel track, then gradually increase until desired width is obtained.

Road in Rocky Mountains.

Always drag a little earth towards the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edges of the traveled way.

If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

The amount of earth that the drag will carry along can be very considerably controlled by the driver, according as he stands near the cutting end or away from it.

When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell the wagons should drive, if possible, to one side until the roadway has a chance to freeze partially or dry out.

The best results from dragging are obtained only by repeated application.

Remember that constant attention is necessary to maintain an earth road in its best condition.—Highway Magazine.

NUMBERS OF COUNTRY ROADS

Iowa State Highway Commission Suggests That City Plan Be Used—Capital Central Point.

Numbering of country roads and residences so that every road and country home may be instantly located, is advocated by the service bulletin of the Iowa state highway commission, which is just off the press. The system advocated was originally suggested last June.

In the system suggested, the section upon which the state capitol is located is considered the central point and all roads are numbered north, east, south and west from this. Using the base map appearing in the bulletin, one can easily locate the number of his road and house.

The system is so arranged that practically every road bears the same designation across the state. The numbering system does not in any way interfere with the use of the names of organized tourist routes such as Lincoln highway and others.

Federal-Aid Road Act.

Under the federal-aid road act, within the next five years $160,000,000 will be spent by federal and state governments in improving rural roads.

Cost of Country Roads.

The amount of money spent on country roads in the United States increased from $28 per mile in 1904 to $109 in 1915.

Idea of Good Roads.

Another idea of good roads is to have them without ragweed borders.

Sheds Cheaper Than Feed.

Sheds are cheaper than feed. Build some now. Have a place for every living thing, from the old dog up to the most valuable horse.

Public Country Roads.

The total length of public country roads in the United States is 2,452,000 miles, of which 277,000 miles were surfaced in some way.

Poultry Essential.

Good ventilation is essential for successful poultry-keeping.

DAIRY FACTS

KICKING COW EASILY CURED

Three Different Methods Suggested for Treatment of Unruly Animal by Kansas Expert.

(By LESLIE ROSS, Kansas Experiment Station.)

Care and patience will do much to cure the kicking cow.

The kicking cow is easily cured by the proper methods. To cure the offending animal take a rope with a loop in one end of it or a trunk strap and pass it around the body of the cow. Draw it tight. The cow usually will jump a little at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope she will stand—and cannot kick.

This method once in a while causes the cow to give bloody milk. If this happens place the rope or strap behind the udder and draw it up in the same manner. With some cows this cannot be done because of the shape of the udder. Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This is, however, rather dangerous for the man tying the rope. After the preventive measure has been repeated a few times the cow will stand readily to be milked.

WARTS MAY BE TROUBLESOME

They May Be Entirely Removed by Smearing Them Thickly With Unadulterated Olive Oil.

Warts on the teats are often troublesome in milking, besides adding to the danger of increasing the possibility of contaminating the milk through infectious material which may be found on them. They may be greatly benefited or entirely removed by smearing them thickly with pure olive oil.

If they are large, and still persist despite this treatment, they may be cut off with a sharp pair of scissors, and the spot touched with a stick of caustic potash.

They may be oiled now, and the caustic potash treatment repeated as often as necessary to prevent their renewed growth.

HOLSTEIN BREED IS FAVORED

They Are Best Able to Rough It Where Roughage Is Plenty and Grain Feeds Are Scarce.

Every dairy breed of cows has certain advantages and for this reason no "best breed" can be named because conditions vary even in the same state. But for a region where roughness is plenty and where grain feeds are liable to be scarce Holsteins are preferred because they are best able of all the dairy breeds to "rough it."

High Producing Holstein.

In localities where hay is costly and fodder scarce the smaller dairy breeds would be preferable to the Holstein.

DAIRY NOTES

Poor cows are never clean.

* * *

No dairy was ever too clean.

* * *

The cows should have a chance to go to shelter now when they naturally seek it.

* * *

A thorough chilling now will disqualify a herd for profit during the whole winter.

* * *

The breeding bull always represents half the value of the breeding power of the herd if it is desired to grow calves for the dairy.

* * *

Calves intended for the dairy should not be made fat as veals, and they should not be allowed to become stunted. They should be thrifty and growing all the time.

* * *

A good price for a superior bull is money well invested. The difference between the price of a strictly high-class sire and an inferior one is made up in the first lot of calves.

* * *

It is hard to make some men realize the great influence of a good, pure-bred sire in a herd. The sire is more than half the herd. If he is richly bred, every heifer inherits from him good butter traits.

* * *

Buying a bull without knowing the record of his dam is apt to result in heavy loss for the farmer. Get a sire that will improve the herd.

* * *

A carload of grain is worth $250. A carload of butter is worth $5,000. Convert your grain into butter and save the freight on 19 cars.

* * *

All milk should be graded and sold under its proper label. All grades which contain over 100,000 bacteria a cubic centimeter should be pasteurized.

An Attack of Grip Always Leaves Kidneys In Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper. Adv.

Sausage Skins of Silk.

The packing of sausage meat in the old way has long been an objectionable proceeding to fastidious persons. It also has been declared insanitary, so that many families have tabooed the link sausage. Now thin silk cases are being provided, which can be sterilized to the last degree of sanitation. Being of chiffonlike texture, they would hardly be noticed if taken into the mouth, although they can be easily removed at the table. These thin silk cases can be supplied at a cost little greater than the sausage skins now in use and are proof against the attack of vermin.

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try It! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.—Adv.

Kansas Women Office Holders.

Kansas leads the rest of the United States in the matter of women office holders. The late election swept a lot of them into offices, sweeping out of office, of course, an equal number of men. But so far there has been no complaint heard about the matter, for the women elected recently are said to rank very high in intelligence and integrity.

Fifty-eight women were elected county superintendents of instruction in the state. The women lead in that office, which seems to be a favorable one for them. But there were also elected 36 registers of deeds, 25 clerks of district courts, 15 county treasurers, 5 county clerks, and 2 probate judges. There is not another woman probate judge in the nation.—Dayton News.

Garfield Tea was your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.—Adv.

A Pessimist.

"Ever expect to git on Easy street?"

"Mebbe as a sweeper or something."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If your child is pale and thin, notwithstanding a voracious appetite, it may be because of Worms or Tapeworm. A single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will expel the Worms or Tapeworm, and set digestion right again. Adv.

At the Source.

Farmer—These are the cows.

City Child—Which one does the janitor make you take from?

Ticket Seller—"Nearly all the ladies in our show ride bare-back."

Farmer Stubblefield—"Gosh all hemlock! I'll go and look 'em over. Don't they get cold bein' so much exposed?"

If you are exposed to rain or snow you should take two or three doses of

Boschee's German Syrup

the universal remedy for colds or bronchitis. Stands pre-eminent today after more than half a century of successful treatment of the many disorders arising from exposure. 25c. and 75c. sizes at all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TREES—FRUIT * Save the middleman's profit by dealing direct with the grower. * Solve the high cost of living by planting fruit in the waste places like your father and grandfather did. * $4.45 buys our "Complete Collection" of 5 to 7 foot trees and No. 1 plants, which provides the home with an abundance of ripe fruit from June to January. * *Send postal for catalogue.* GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO. 54 MAPLE ST., (Established 1869) DANSVILLE, N. Y.

For Nose and Throat Treatment use Microbe Killer Inhaler, $1.00 postpaid. Relieves all catarrhal soreness, breathe easy, no fevers caused by medicated stomach. Try month's service, 25c. K. Long, 3620 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Post Card and Letter Exchange members in all parts of the United States. Send 10 cents for big list and membership. THE EAGLE CO., Huntington, Ind.

DOCTOR BOOK 250 pages $1.00. Cure your own at home, save heavy Doctor bills; every disease covered; illustrated. Circular free. Justin Barth, 230 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

GALLSTONES Avoid operations. Positive Liver & Stomach remedy. (No Oil)—Results sure; home remedy. Write today. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. W-1, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

TOWNSEND

Miss Margaret Hurlock is the guest of Miss Leilah Money.

John Geary, Jr., of Atlantic City, returned Tuesday, after visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Harris, of Clayton, spent Tuesday with Mrs. John Lattomus.

Mr. and Mrs. B. G Lockerman have returned to Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Walter S. Money visited John Geary and family in Atlantic City, Friday and Saturday.

Miss Laura Heavalow, near Newark, visited Mrs Oliver Foraker on Thursday and Friday.

Leigh H. Gill, having enlisted in the Navy, now stationed at Newport, R. I., is visiting his parents, Harry Gill and wife, during the holidays.

Merrill Beauchamp, of New Castle, Hurst and Esther Beauchamp, of Chestertown, were guests of W. H. Reynolds and family the past week.

During the past week several cases of mumps among the school children have appeared, causing the attendance at school to be considerably decreased.

Paul Evans, of Moorstown, Pa., Miss Susan Ratledge, of Briston; and Miss Louise and Mrs Leola Ratledge, of Greenwood, were guests of Nathaniel Ratledge and family the past week.

Saturday afternoon, while skating on the Mill Pond, Carl Reynolds fell, dislocating his shoulder and breaking the end of his collar bone. Dr J D. Niles was summoned, and under his care the patient is getting along nicely.

Miss Ethelwyn Maloney royally entertained at her home last Saturday night, a company of twelve from 8.30 to 11.30. A nut party was the feature of the event. Various other games were indulged in. The menu which created much laughter was more than enjoyed.

Last Thursday afternoon announcement cards were received in town of the marriage of Miss Pearla Short and Walter Wooleyham, both of Cecilton, Md. The bride has many friends here, having resided here until the past three years. The groom is a prosperou farmer and they will reside on a farm near Sassafras, Md. Congratulations are extended.

A New Year's dinner was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Lurty, at their home near Clayton, Del., on Monday, Jan. 1st, 1917. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. Lurty, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Lurty, Mr. William V. Newnom, of Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. Malvin Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Austin, Mr. Arthur Slaughter, George M. Lurty, Howard Naylor, Austin Naylor and Miss Dorothy Austin

WARWICK

Mr. and Mrs. William Vinyard are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Maxey Bland, near Middletown.

Mrs. V. L. Vinyard, spent several days this week with Mrs. Urie Ginn, near McDonough.

Mrs. C. M. Cullum is spending sometime with her daughter, Mrs. L. P. King, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Price entertained Miss Bessie Gunkel and Mr. A. C. Reynolds, on Sunday.

Miss Jodie Stearns is teaching school at Chestnut Lane. She left Tuesday to take up her new work.

Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr., spent last Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt, in Middletown.

Preaching Sunday morning at the usual hour. Christian Endeavor at 7.30 p. m All are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson spent Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. Chas. Mullin, near Delaware City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thornton entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chas Filligame and family, of "Middle Neck," on Monday.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"

Earthquakes, wars, plagues, hurricanes and floods were the order of the day in the creation of "A Daughter of the Gods", the William Fox $1,000,000 picturé beautiful, featuring Annette Kellerman, now showing at the Playhouse, Wilmington, Del., the week of January 8th with matinees each day except Monday.

Almost any other man in the world might have been discouraged by this succession of adverse elements, but to William Fox they were but an incentive to try harder, and, that he did is best evidenced by the fact that in his picture beautiful, he has given to the world the greatest film fantasy ever produced. That one may grasp the obstacles he had to overcome, it may be cited that in order to lay out a camp for some thousands of warriors, it was found necessary to raze hills in order to have a sufficient stretch of plain upon which to pitch their camps In another scene, Gnomeland, in order to get the effect of a mountain torrent, it was found necessary to divert the natural course of a river.

This big undertaking never daunted Mr. Fox, instead when he found that to produce a detailed artistic effect it was essential to overcome the work of nature, he engaged a corps of the best engineers in this country and an army of skilled workmen and shipped them all the way to the tropics to accomplish this one result. The cost of this one undertaking alone represented the expenditure of a fortune, but expense was the last consideration with Mr. ox, in "A Daughter of the Gods."

Engineers, army and navy experts of he British Government visited the location several times and marvelled at he work accomplished by the American ngineers.

ODESSA

Thomas Middleton is visiting at Richmond, Va., this week.

Miss Blanche Wiest was a visitor to Townsend one day last week.

Mrs. Brockson, of Wilmington, is the guest of Miss Clara E. Ewell.

Mrs. Sutphin, of Trenton, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. M. R. Davis.

Miss Mary Ledman, of Bridgeville, visited Miss Viola Smith on Tuesday.

Eugene Davis and wife, of Smyrna, were guests of relatives in town on Monday.

John Webb and wife, of Wilmington, are guests of her sister, Mrs. Harry Lightcap.

Mrs. Harry Lightcap will entertain the Ladies' Aid on next Wednesday evening, Nov. 10th

The League Bible class will meet at the home of Mrs. Joseph Heller next Tuesday evening, Nov. 9th.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, "Lifting Our Hearts Godward," leader, Miss Emma Eccles. Everybody welcome.

LEVY COURT ORGANIZES

Thomas S. Fouracre, of Middletown, was elected president of the New Castle County Levy Court when that body met for re-organization Tuesday morning.

The court was called to order at 11 o'clock by James F. McIvor, the new clerk, and William T. Purks was made temporary chairman. There was a large number of spectators in the court room who listened to the proceedings with close attention.

Oaths were administered to Robert M. Burns, Isaac C. Elliott and James G. Shaw, Republicans, and James R. Buckson, Democrat, newly-elected members, by John L. Wright, clerk of the peace. Thomas S. Fouracre, William T. Purks and Benjamin A. Groves are the hold-over members. Election certificates were read and filed.

The six Republican members held a caucus following the administration of the oaths. Messrs. Groves and Burns acted as tellers, and Samuel L. Burris and Martin E. Smith, retiring members, escorted the newly elected president to the chair.

After thanking his colleagues for the honor conferred upon him, Mr Fouracre took up the business of the court. A happy interruption came with the presentation to Mr. Fouracre by Godfrey R. Hanby on behalf of the second Levy Court of a wooden gavel.

Messrs. Groves, Shaw and Purks were appointed a committee to draw up rules for the court. In connection with the matter of rules, Mr. Purks, during the session, urged the importance of meeting promptly at 11 o'clock Tuesday mornings

Frank L. Speakman, nominated by Mr. Elliott was re-elected attorney for one year. Harry W. Hushebeck was elected a Trustee of the Poor for New Castle hundred, to succeed James G. Shaw, resigned.

Upon request of Mr. Wright, the court granted him permission to appoint two deputies - one for the upper court and another for the Levy Court—instead of one thus dispensing with one clerk.

The payroll of $645 for the public building was allowed, also an appropriation of $50 for stamps for the judges, the court, etc. A check for $154 23, representing money received from fines was accepted from the Juvenile Court.

The court adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

The Parent and Teachers Association of Levels school will hold a meeting in the School House Wednesday evening Jan 10th, 1917, at 7.15 o'clock. Dr. E. L. Cross will be there and have charge of the meeting. All parents and friends in the District are urged to be present.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

If you want prime oysters, clams, terrapin or muskrats call at
EMMA F. INGRAM'S.

GIRLS WANTED - For the Romper and Slip-over factory, $5 to $8 a week.
W. E. GRAVES,
Townsend, Del.

WANTED— Live poultry delivered at my meat market on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. Prefer to have delivery on Mondry.
JOS. R. HELDMYER.

I have a very nice farm for sale 160 acres, stone road, right by the gate, two miles of Middletown. Come and see me at once, as I will have this farm sold in less than thirty days, price right. JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
North Broad St, Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Dirt Cheap

Two Sypher incubators, one holding 36 dozen eggs, one 4 dozen, both nearly new; a fine china closet, glass front, etc ;one iron sink, 28 by 18 inches, 7 inch deep. Particulars at
THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE!

At Klair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell, bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagon and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday.
WM. H. KLAIR,
8th & Tatnal St., Wilmington, Del.

SOMETHING LIKE CIDER MILL

Jimmie's Capacity for Consuming Apples Truly a Thing That Was More Than Remarkable.

Jimmie's capacity for apples had never been tested, but it was the opinion of the neighbors that he could eat at least a bushel a day.

The actual test came when Robert, his schoolmate, invited him over. Robert's father owned an apple orchard.

"Come over, Jimmie," invited Robert, "and if you don't get all the apples you can eat we will set out more trees. We only have a hundred and ten."

Jimmie went, and when he returned home he wore a smile of contentment and a look of pain.

"What's up now, youngster?" questioned Jimmie's uncle. "Been robbing somebody's chicken roost?"

"Naw," replied the nephew. "I've been over to Robert's, and you ought to see their barn! It's chuck full of apples, all kinds! I ate twenty-four," and Jimmie's face flushed with pride.

"How do you know you ate that many?" asked his uncle, sarcastically. "Did you use an adding machine?"

"Nope, saved the stems," and Jimmie proudly unloaded a handful from his pocket.

His uncle counted the stems seriously.

"See here, young man, there are thirty-one stems here. You missed count some way."

"Aw, I forgot to tell you, unk, the last seven were little ones, so I didn't count them," and Jimmie hastened out in search of new hearers.—Indianapolis News.

GOOD FEELING MAKES BOND

Seldom a Necessity for One Person to Set Out to Make Another Unhappy.

The true idea of life is to be happy even if we cannot have our way. Of course, there are circumstances that are cruel and pull us down, like swamps and cliffs that confront a traveler. But out in the open, where men are coming and going, the blue skies are smiling, the flowers are blooming, the moon is shining, the dogs are barking, the autos are speeding and everything is on a level, it is positively unmanly and inhuman for a person to be growling and grunting because his neighbor does not think and act as he does. Poise and kindness draw the victorious battle line of life. We sat one time with a great naval hero on the deck of a warship, and at first we were scared by his awful presence, but he told us an anecdote that we had told a score of times ourselves, and we laughed so heartily over it that the mere telling constituted a bond of sympathy that made us beat as one. The great deeds he had done fitted admirably with the insignificant things we had done, and his greatness was a benediction to us. The incident only discloses the fact that personalities blend with another's life, when good feeling and sincerity rule the event.—Columbus (O.) Journal.

The Champion.

A lawyer with a liking for billiards had occasion recently to visit a small town in the West of Scotland. While there seeking to pass the time, he found a new and excellent billiard table. Upon inquiring if there was anybody about who could play, the landlord referred him to one of the natives. They played several games, but the result was against the lawyer. Try as he might, the countryman won every game.

"Mr. ——," the lawyer remarked, "I've quite a reputation at home. They consider me a good billiard player, but I'm not in your class. May I inquire how long you have played?"

"Oh, for a while back," replied the native. "But, I say, I dinna want to hurt yer feelin's, but you're the first fellow I ever beat!"

Investing for Baby.

The visitor had forgotten how young the baby was and when about to leave gave Bobbie half a dollar for himself and one for the baby. "And I bought that book you said I might have if I had the money," he told his mother. "And what did you do with the baby's money?" asked his mother.

"Oh, the book cost a dollar and I spent it all."

"But is that fair to take the baby's money to help buy a book for yourself?"

"But, mother, the half-dollar will be out of date before she is big enough to spend it, and when I get through with the book I'll pass it on to her," said Bobbie comfortably.

One Experience Enough.

"I should think," exclaimed a traveler, "that you could make good use of these trams by living a little way out of town?"

"No, guv'nor; none of yer jerry-built 'ouses fer me."

"Why?" queried the traveler.

"Well, last year we took a 'ouse out that way. The boards of the floor were so wide apart that the grass used to come up through the crevices, and me wife used to mow it every morning; then the flowers took to coming up, and the landlord put the rent up because he said we had a garden!"—London Tit-Bits.

His Excellent Memory.

"When were you married?"

"Well," replied Mr. Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, "I disrecollect persizely what year it was, but I know it happened on the Fourth of July or Christmas, or some such day."—Kansas City Star.

A Word in Time.

"Hey, Mike, don't come down on that ladder on the north corner. I took it away."—Leland Stanford Chaparral.

Early Terms.

In the extreme infancy of baseball, runs were called "aces," pitchers "throwers" and fielders "scouts."

But They Save the Country.

It costs Holland about $3,000,000 a year to maintain its dykes.

HAVE MANY STRANGE BELIEFS

British Soldiers in the Trenches Confess That Superstition Has a Strong Hold on Them.

Of all the superstitions in the British army—and they are many—the most popular has to do with the jar that contains the ration of rum. German bullets, the men have it, swerve instinctively towards the nearest rum jar. A few stray shots have helped to strengthen the superstition, and the conviction holds firm that the man who carries the rum jar runs a double risk of being hit.

Mascots and talismans hold an important place in the soldier's life. One man used to carry in his pack a rosary that he had picked up in one of the streets of Ypres. One day his leg was fractured in two places by a large piece of a trench mortar bomb, but in spite of his suffering he refused to be taken down to the dressing station until his rosary had been produced. "If I don't take it with me," he said, "I'd get hit again on the way down." Nearly every man at the front has a mascot of some sort—a rosary, a black cat, a German button, a lucky elephant, or a weird sign—which is supposed to keep him safe.

Their superstitions, too, are many in number. One man is convinced that he will be killed on a Friday; another man would rather waste a dry—and therefore valuable—match than light three cigarettes; another will think himself lucky if he can see a cow as he marches up to the trenches; a fourth will face any danger, volunteer for any patrol, go through the worst attack without a qualm, simply because he has "got a feeling that he will come through it all unhurt." And he generally does.

GIFT WAS NOT APPRECIATED

Soldier's Wife Certainly Chose a Most Unfortunate Time to Send Those Fish to the Camp.

"For a long time," said the fat plumber, "I have been trying to locate the most unlucky gink in the whole world."

"And now—"

"I have found him at last."

The thin carpenter showed curiosity.

"He is a soldier down on the border," the fat plumber continued.

"Do you mean that you think all of the boys down there are to be pitied?"

"I should say not!"

"Then you have to furnish a diagram with your joke."

"This particular soldier is wealthy and has everything he wants, back home."

"And still he is unlucky."

"Yes. He wrote to his wife, one day, and told her she ought to do something for the boys at the front."

"Yes—"

"And the wife immediately bought 500 fresh fish and had them shipped to the border."

"That was fine of her."

"Now comes the unlucky part."

"I have been waiting for that."

"On the very day that the consignment reached the company the woman's husband happened to be assigned to duty in the mess tent—"

"Yes—"

"And blamed if he didn't have to clean every one of those 500 fish."—Youngstown Telegram.

Takes Place of Toothbrush.

A novel patent granted recently was for a substitute for the tooth brush. The device consists of a little waterproof cap fitting over the end of a finger. Attached to it is a brushlike surface of fabric, specially designed for cleaning the teeth. A flexible band attached to the cap encircles the hand and supports the cleaner when in operation. It is claimed that this cleaner, being more flexible than the stiff-backed brush, can clean the teeth more thoroughly since it can be fitted into each small angle of teeth and gums.

The Holy Carpet Returned.

The ceremony of receiving the holy carpet on its return from Mecca took place in the presence of the prime minister, representing the sultan, who is indisposed. The pilgrimage was accomplished this year without any untoward incident. There were about 30,000 pilgrims this year, including 5,000 Indians, 2,000 Egyptians and 18,000 from the Hedjaz.—Cairo Letter in the London Times.

Giant Apple.

A remarkable apple was shown at the Royal Horticultural society's hall, Vincent square, Westminster, England. A small apple tree taken from the ground and placed in an ordinary flowerpot bore one apple only, but that apple was 16 inches in circumference and 5½ inches in depth. It is named after the secretary of the Royal Horticultural society, the Rev. W. Wilks.

Ship Sunk by Codfish.

Codfish sank a ship en route for Gibraltar the other day. The schooner Ponbrook was taking a lot of dried fish from St. Johns, N. B., when, owing to heavy weather, water reached the cargo, which then swelled sufficiently to open the vessel's seams and sink her. A Norwegian ship rescued the crew and landed them at the Azores.

Mr. Pester's Suggestion.

"Just a thought in passing," said old Festus Pester. "If we are so petty and picayunish that we must have a 2½-cent piece, by all means let the contemptible coin be adorned with the head of our poetical fellow townsman, Tennyson J. Daft."—Kansas City Star.

Something New, Please.

"Can you bear it if I tell you something serious?" ventured the young husband.

"Yes; don't keep anything from me," gasped the bride.

"Remember, this does not mean that my love for you is growing less."

"Don't break my heart. What is it?"

"Well, my dear, I'm getting tired of angel food every day for dinner. Would it be too much to ask you to have liver and onions?"

Oh, Mrs. Snooks!

"Listen to this, Matilda," said Mr. Snooks, as he unfolded his scientific paper. "This article states that in some of the old Roman prisons that have been unearthed they found the petrified remains of the prisoners." "Gracious, James!" exclaimed Mrs. Snooks, with a smile; "them's what they called hardened criminals, I expect."

She Meant Well.

An Independence bride, in order to show her love for her husband, decided to launder her husband's shirts. She doubled the amount of starch. When she removed them from the line she couldn't get them through the back door. She didn't cry, but sent them to a laundry.—Kansas City Journal.

Might Suggest Action.

"While you are asking papa for my hand in marriage, Philip, I'll be playing something lively on the piano," said the sweet young thing. "No, I wouldn't do that, Jessica," replied the young man. "You know some people can't keep their feet still when they hear lively music."

Man's Handicap.

How old is a man when life becomes a burden? When a woman loses her shape and digestion, she can find consolation in the claim that she is about the best thing in the world, but a man can't do it.—From E. W. Howe's Monthly.

Sarcasm?

Trainman—"When you saw the bandit crawling along the top of the car, why didn't you say something to us about it?" Passenger—"I thought it was some fellow who had invented a short-cut way of getting into his upper berth."—Judge.

Hints for Housewives.

To extinguish flames from petroleum, pour milk over them, and they will be put out immediately, for the milk forms an emulsion with the oil and prevents the fire from spreading.

In the Face of a Friend.

The lightsome countenance of a friend giveth such an inward decking to the house where it lodgeth, as proudest palaces have cause to envy the gilding.—Sir Philip Sidney.

We Get You, Madam.

"He used such grand words and elegant language," said Mrs. Blunderby of a lecturer she had heard; "he simply electrotyped his audience."—Boston Transcript.

Truth.

Truth is a cave; to him who only stands outside all is dark, but to him who boldly enters in and looks out into the sunlight, all is clear.—Duncan Macgregor.

To Keep Mice Away.

To keep mice away, one of the simplest and at the same time most effective plans is to place lumps of camphor in the cellar or cupboard they infest.

Happiness Always Present.

Wouldst thou ever roam abroad? See, what is good lies by thy side. Only learn to catch happiness, for happiness is ever by you.—Goethe.

True Eloquence.

There should be in eloquence that which is pleasing and that which is real; but that which is pleasing should itself be real.—Pascal.

Other Things Needed.

It is all right to learn to do one thing well, but don't assume that such learning comprises a liberal education.—Atchison Globe.

Truly a Worthy Man.

Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact.—George Eliot.

Meteorological Motto.

The Lord sends the sunshine and the rain, but the farmer must do his own plowing.—Christian Herald.

Optimistic Thought.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality.

Animals at Play.

"That the lower animals do not laugh, that they have no sense of humor, is hard to understand when we think how thoroughly they love to play. From the highest to the humblest, they show the keenest joy in sport, but they cannot laugh! If they could, perhaps the power would bring with it other mental gifts, such as to upset the whole order of things. Be that as it may, the watcher of wild life never gets used to the sight of their mirthless sport, for in all other respects their play is entirely human.

"A great deal of human play is serious—desperately serious on the football field and at the card table, especially when a lonely player at solitaire, for instance, is trying to 'kill time.'

"I have watched a great, ungainly hippopotamus trying by the hour to do the same solemn thing: cuffing a croquet ball back and forth from one end of his cage to the other. His keepers said that without the plaything the poor caged giant would fret and worry himself to death. It was his game of solitaire."—Dallas Lore Sharp in St. Nicholas.

Farmers Use Phone.

A farm report shows that one-fourth of the telephones operated by a leading company are located in farmhouses The spread of the telephone in the last five years has been surprisingly swift, but hardly outstrips the use of electrical appliances in the home, in the factory, on the farm—in fact, in nearly every phase of life.

Daily Thought.

For the reward is not repose, but fresh work, a larger sphere of usefulness and influence. The command over ten cities is given to the man whose pound had grown to ten pounds; the command of five cities to the man whose pound had grown to five pounds. The faculty of doing good, by an eternal law, is multiplied and magnified according to the use which is made of it.—Frederick Denison Maurice.

Odd Name Oddly Won.

The inn known as the "Same Yet," at Prestwich, has a curious history which Mr. Hackwood relates: "The house originally bore: the 'Seven Stars.' Many years ago it became necessary to have its faded sign repainted. When the painter asked the landlord what he was to put on the board he received the answer, 'The same yet.' And the man took him at his word."—London News.

Crowding Out.

Overcoming evil with good is the only way to overcome it at all. In our own hearts and lives, and in the world around us, the only way to get rid of what is faulty, is to supplant it with something better. The bad habit, the bad custom, the bad influence must be crowded out by one that is good.

How They Seemed to Serve.

No one at Peggy's house wears earrings. When the caller who was wearing them noticed Peggy's curious interest she took the little one on her lap so she could examine the pearls more closely. After puzzling over them a little while Peggy solicitously inquired: "Does oo has to button oo ears on?"

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE CO. NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA
Odessa, Del., Jan. 3, 1917

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3 1-2) PER CENT. clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 10, 1917. JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN
Middletown, Del., Dec. 23d, 1916.

The board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE HALF (3 1-2 PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after January 1st, 1917.
ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Middletown, Del., Dec. 26th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR(4) PER CENT, clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 1st, 1917.
EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31st, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JAN. 27th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of January there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During JAN., 1917.
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, JAN. 27th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
During JAN. 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During JAN., 1917
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

GEORGE L. TOWNSEND, President · ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier · JEFFERSON B. FOARD, V. Pres.

Peoples National Bank

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DIRECTORS

Frederick Brady	Thomas C. Cruikshank	J. Frank Eliason	D. B. Maloney
Richard T. Cann	James D. Davis, Jr.	Edward Hart	Frank R. Pool

CONDENSED REPORT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 30, 1916

RESOURSES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$267,211 43	Capital Stock	$ 80,000 00
U. S. Banks to Secure Circulation	51,000 00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	38,504 28
Redemption Fund	2,550 00	Circulation	47,900 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	11,500 00	Dividends Unpaid	2,800 00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	3,450 00	Deposits	276,973 61
Due from banks	66,869 61		
Due from Federal Reserve Bank, Phila.	14,153 06		
Cash	29,443 79		
	$446,177 89		$446,177 89

Begin the New Year by opening an account with this bank. Pay bills by check, and have them as a receipt. We offer you the facilities of our bank at all times.